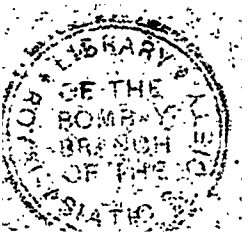
BOMBAY—1935-36

A Review of the Administration of the Presidency



1937
Printed at the Government Central Press
Bombay

gitized with financial assistance from th
Government of Maharashtra
on 11 July, 2017

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Price Re. 1 or 1s. 6d.

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PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS, BOMBAY

Obtainable from the Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Bombay, or through the High Commissioner for India, India House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2, or through any recognized Bookseller

INTRODUCTION

The Administration Report for 1935-36 is on the same lines as last year. It is divided into two parts :—

Part I is a general summary of the year's work.

Part II deals with the work and events of the year under review and is preceded, where necessary, by a note explaining the history and functions of the Department of Government whose work is reviewed and its place in the administration.

As Sind has been separated from the Bombay Presidency from 1st April 1936, this will be the last General Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency to include that province.

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BOMBAY—1935-36

PART I

GENERAL SUMMARY

IN contrast with the disturbances of previous years the year under review was, politically, unusually calm. Congress, the most active opposition party, interested itself in the preparations for the elections for the new Legislatures and Congress agents toured the country urging voters to enrol their names on the electoral rolls. Congress also interested itself in agrarian questions, particularly in agitation for the reduction or remission of land revenue. Action had to be taken against certain agitators who were endeavouring to work up a campaign for the non-payment of taxes affecting the land.

The disastrous Quetta earthquake at the end of May and the drastic measures which had to be taken to deal with the situation created by the disaster were made the subject of violent attacks on Government for assuming the sole responsibility for relief measures. Action in this connection had to be taken against certain newspapers as the result of discreditable and scurrilous articles appearing in them.

The Bombay Special (Emergency) Powers Act, 1932, would, in the ordinary course, have lapsed on December 15, 1935, but it was considered desirable to place the provisions of the Act permanently on the Statute book and a Bill to this effect was introduced by Government in the last session of 1935. Government emphasised the danger to which the Presidency was exposed, especially in industrial centres, by the activities of Communist agitators which could not be checked effectively by recourse to the ordinary law. The Act was also required to enable Government to deal effectively, and at once, with any attempt to start terrorist movements in the Presidency.

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Moreover, if the civil disobedience movement were resumed, the provisions of the Act would be required to cope with it. The Bill was passed with an amendment, which was accepted by Government, that the Act should only remain in force until the end of 1938.

Relations between Hindus and Muslims were undisturbed by any incident during the year, although the agitation resulting from the firing at Karachi, referred to in last year's report, continued for some little time. The decision of Government not to hold a public inquiry into the firing was criticised, but local sentiment was mollified by the grant by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay of a personal contribution of Rs. 5,000 from his discretionary grant for the relief of those who had suffered from the riot. The agitation in Sind in this matter died away when the Quetta earthquake occurred.

The position of the untouchables came to the fore on several occasions during the year, particularly at Nasik, in connection with the Rath procession, and at Kavith in the Ahmedabad district, where there were serious disputes between the untouchables and caste Hindus. The adoption of a resolution for the complete severance of the Depressed Classes from the Hindu fold and for their adopting any other religion which would guarantee them equality of status and treatment, passed by the Bombay Presidency Depressed Class Conference held at Yeola, created much discussion. Dr. Ambedkar received considerable support at meetings held in various districts, but no special steps were taken to give effect to the resolution.

During the year under review the Presidency was entirely free from outrages or other incidents connected with terrorist movements, although Communists were active and it was found necessary to take action against a number of them.

The outstanding feature of the year was the universal success of the Jubilee celebrations in May and the enthusiasm shown throughout the Presidency. The death of His Majesty King George V towards the end of the year under review was received throughout the Presidency with feelings of deepest grief. The spontaneous and widespread manifestations of sorrow, combined

with the warm tributes paid to His late Majesty by leaders of all shades of political opinion and by all sections of the Press, were very striking.

Finance.—The year 1935–36 opened with a balance of Rs. 156·44 lakhs, of which Rs. 75·01 lakhs were in the Famine Relief Fund. At the end of the year the closing balance stood at Rs. 273·83 lakhs, the amount in the Famine Relief Fund being Rs. 75 lakhs.

The receipts in the revenue section amounted to Rs. 1545·7 lakhs, while the expenditure charged to revenue was Rs. 1502·5 lakhs, resulting in a revenue surplus of Rs. 43·2 lakhs against a revenue deficit of Rs. 19·8 lakhs in the previous year. The total receipts and expenditure in the revenue section in 1935–36 exceeded those of the year 1934–35 by Rs. 116·9 lakhs and Rs. 53·9 lakhs respectively.

Land revenue showed a decrease of Rs. 51½ lakhs, but the irrigation revenue showed an increase of Rs. 78 lakhs. Excise revenue was Rs. 365¾ lakhs as against Rs. 343 lakhs in 1934–35. The receipts under stamps, forests, registration, civil administration and civil works also showed increases. Receipts in aid of superannuation however showed a decrease of Rs. one lakh as a number of teachers employed by local bodies joined provident funds and ceased to be pensionable. Extraordinary receipts amounted to Rs. 103½ lakhs as compared with 52½ lakhs in 1934–35. The increase was mainly due to larger receipts under land sales in the Lloyd Barrage area and to the sale proceeds of securities.

During the year under review Rs. 795·47 lakhs were borrowed from the Government of India, out of which Rs. 767·68 lakhs were for productive purposes and Rs. 27·79 lakhs for unproductive purposes.

Trade and Commerce.—Although there was an improvement at the other major ports of India, especially at Karachi, the export trade of Bombay decreased and excluding foreign merchandise, there was a fall in the coasting trade also.

Imports of private merchandise however improved by Rs. 83·49 lakhs or over 1·5 per cent. to Rs. 54·54 crores. The

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improvement was most marked in cotton, cotton twist and yarn, dyeing and tanning substances, spices, carriages and wagons and parts for railways, grain, pulse and flour, instruments and apparatus, drugs and medicines and paper and pasteboard. The only important articles which recorded decreases were cotton, silk and wool manufactures, machinery and millwork, artificial silk, motor cars and motor cycles and apparel. Imports of treasure further improved by Rs. 30·84 lakhs to Rs. 4·8 crores.

Exports of Indian produce fell by Rs. 57·63 lakhs or 1·8 per cent. to Rs. 30·44 crores. This fall was entirely due to reduced shipments of cotton, oil cakes, seeds, and cotton twist and yarn despite increased despatches of postal articles, wool and cotton manufactures.

The entrepôt trade of Bombay further improved from Rs. 2·38 crores to Rs. 2·67 crores during the year under report. The increase of Rs. 29 lakhs was mainly due to larger re-shipments of hides and skins, spices and metals and ores.

The percentage distribution of Bombay's foreign trade showed that although Japan maintained the pride of place which she had regained from the United Kingdom last year, her share fell by nearly 3 per cent. whereas that of the United Kingdom rose by over ¼ per cent. Trade with the Continent of Europe and America improved by ½ per cent. and over ¾ per cent. respectively while that with Asia declined by 3 per cent.

The value of the total foreign trade of the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind, which had increased last year, declined during the year under report by Rs. 12·1 crores or 8 per cent. to Rs. 133·1 crores. Imports showed an improvement of Rs. 1·14 crores. Imports of precious metals further improved by Rs. 29 lakhs due chiefly to larger arrivals of gold. Exports, on the other hand, further declined by Rs. 13·25 crores owing almost entirely to the heavy fall in the shipments of both gold and silver.

The value of the total coasting trade also decreased by Rs. 1·57 crores or 3 per cent. to Rs. 48·06 crores; imports

falling by Rs. 2·31 crores to Rs. 22·05 crores. Exports, however, increased by Rs. 74·07 lakhs to Rs. 26·01 crores.

The gross collections of the Bombay Custom House increased from Rs. 1544 lakhs to Rs. 1580 lakhs.

The total value of the maritime trade of Sind in 1935–36 amounted to Rs. 51 crores, an increase of Rs. 2 crores as compared with the previous year. Foreign imports declined from Rs. 16·44 crores to Rs. 15·63 crores but foreign exports advanced from Rs. 16·54 crores to Rs. 17·88 crores. Coastwise imports and exports also increased during the year, the figures being Rs. 9·19 crores and Rs. 8·64 crores respectively as compared with Rs. 8·60 crores and Rs. 7·88 crores respectively in the previous year.

The gross collections on account of Customs revenue in Sind during the year 1935–36 amounted to Rs. 501 lakhs as against Rs. 538 lakhs in 1934–35.

Land Customs.—The total receipts at the Land Customs Stations on the Frontiers of Goa and Daman amounted to Rs. 19·46 lakhs as against Rs. 25·15 lakhs in the preceding year, the decrease being due mainly to a fall in the imports of Java Sugar at Castle Rock. There was also an appreciable decrease in the imports of cocoanuts and copra. The export duty realised on both the Frontiers during the year amounted to Rs. 11,675 against Rs. 10,858 during the preceding year, the increase being due to larger exports of rice.

The receipts at the various Custom Houses on the Viramgam Frontier amounted to Rs. 19·14 lakhs as against Rs. 26·36 lakhs during the preceding year.

The collections on the Cambay Frontier during the year amounted to Rs. 3,305 against Rs. 1·92 lakhs during last year, the decrease being due to a decline in the quantity of sugar imported from Cambay.

Agriculture.—The year 1935–36 was, from the agricultural stand-point, fairly satisfactory over a large part of the Bombay Presidency. The oustanding features of the season were long breaks in the rains during the growing period, mostly in

July and August and again in the latter half of September over the greater part of the Presidency, and the early cessation of the monsoon. The long breaks caused much anxiety and reduced the yields of *kharif* crops to some extent. The season was particularly unfavourable for rice. Judging from the outturn of crops the season was fairly good over most of the Konkan, the West Deccan and the irrigated areas; fairly satisfactory in Gujarat (except Ahmedabad), the East Deccan and the Karnatak and somewhat poor in the Ahmedabad district. The *rabi* season was poor in most of Gujarat due to scarcity or absence of late rains and prevalence of excessive heat. In the Deccan and the Karnatak, however, notwithstanding the adverse factors, such as an excess of rain in October in the Deccan, easterly dry winds in the Karnatak and the occurrence of unexpected rain with hail-showers in parts of both these divisions, the *rabi* crops, on the whole, gave fairly good yields. The distribution of the rainfall of the season was generally uneven both as regards area and period, yet in many areas the deficiency of rain in one month was counterbalanced by its abundance in the following month or *vice versa* with the result that in spite of the uneven distribution the season under review may on the whole be regarded as fairly satisfactory.

The gross cropped area increased from 29,039,000 acres in 1934-35 to 29,373,000 acres in 1935-36, while the net cropped area increased from 28,147,000 acres to 28,540,000 acres. The twice cropped area showed a setback of 59,000 acres, having fallen from 892,000 acres to 833,000 acres. The area under food crops, i.e., cereals and pulses, sugarcane and fruits and vegetables showed a decline of 304,000 acres or 1·5 per cent. below the previous year. The area under non-food crops, which include cotton, tobacco and oil-seeds, showed an increase of 638,000 acres or 7·6 per cent. over the previous year.

In Sind the climatic conditions during the kharif season of 1935 were characterised by sub-normal rainfall and high temperatures accompanied by irregular dust-storms. In the Right Bank tracts the season was mild and dry. A hot wave passed during the month of September, which scorched flower

buds and partially developed bolls of cotton resulting in reduction of its yield considerably. The cotton crop in Middle Sind suffered from hot winds and dust storms in the early stages of growth and the humid cloudy weather encouraged insect pests and plant diseases. On the whole the season under report was not favourable for the cotton crop, as there was considerable shedding of flowers and bolls. In the northern portion of Right Bank areas, the cotton crop was severely damaged by the black-headed cricket and had to be resown in certain badly affected areas.

The gross cropped area, the twice cropped area, and the net cropped area showed a considerable increase of 176,620, 46,139 and 130,481 acres respectively over the previous year. The area under food crops and non-food crops increased by 48,000 and 132,000 acres, respectively, over the previous year. Cotton showed an increase of 145,000 acres and oilseeds of 20,000 acres. Other "non-food crops" including fodders showed a decline of 37,000 acres. The net result of the variations in the food and non-food crops showed an increase of 177,000 acres over the total cropped area of the preceding year.

Department of Agriculture.—During the year all the seven sugar factories worked to their full capacity. In addition the Belvandi Sugar Farm, Ltd., erected a plant of 150 tons capacity and crushed nearly 350 acres of cane. There are now eight up-to-date sugar factories in the Deccan. The area of cane grown by the factories was nearly 10,600 acres and the approximate production of sugar was 39,000 tons. During the year under report the marketing staff surveyed the marketing conditions of groundnuts, linseed, wheat, rice, tobacco, grapes, bananas, strawberries, milk, cattle and eggs. The regulated cotton markets at Dhulia and Amalner made satisfactory progress. During the year other markets were established at Bailhongal in Belgaum District and at Baramati in Poona District. The organisation of the seed supply of new and improved varieties of crops was one of the major services the Department rendered to agriculture. A large volume of seed of the staple crops, such as cotton, wheat and rice, was made available to the

cultivator during the year. Improvement of cattle through the supply of superior bulls for breeding purposes was also an important service. Various research schemes dealing with cotton, sugarcane, dry-farming and cold storage were undertaken by the Department with funds provided by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. Much research work was also done with the help of the grants given by the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the Sir Sassoon David Trust Fund. The Poona Agricultural College and the vernacular agricultural schools at Devi Hosur and Dhulia continued to do very good work.

The total expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 11·70 lakhs in the Presidency proper and Rs. 3·86 lakhs in Sind.

Public Instruction.—The total number of educational institutions increased by 387 to 17,314 and the number of pupils in them by 54,258 to 1,476,404. Out of a total of 26,859 towns and villages, 10,757 possessed schools, the average area served by each town or village with a school being 11·5 square miles. The percentage of male scholars under instruction in all kinds of institutions to the total male population was 9·80 as against 9·51 in the preceding year. The corresponding percentages of female scholars to the female population were 3·40 and 3·21 respectively. The total number of pupils under instruction in recognised institutions increased by 49,018 to 1,430,465. Of these, 1,080,036 were Hindus, 245,583 Muhammadans, 40,907 Indian Christians, 18,472 Parsis, 5,876 Europeans and Anglo-Indians. The rest numbered 39,591, and comprised 34,335 Jains, 1,921 Sikhs, and 3,335 Jews and others. The total expenditure on public instruction amounted to Rs. 421·66 lakhs of which 42 per cent. was met from Government funds and the rest from Board funds, fees and other sources. Primary schools absorbed over Rs. 204 lakhs, exclusive of expenditure on inspection, construction and repairs. The number of students in the 17 Arts Colleges (excluding the University School of Economics and Sociology) increased by 101 to 11,413, of whom 1,194 were women as against 1,082

in the preceding year. The total expenditure on all the Arts Colleges was about Rs. 25½ lakhs. The number of secondary schools increased by 30 to 787 and the pupils in them by 6,538 to 149,430. The expenditure on secondary schools increased by Rs. 2·4 lakhs to Rs. 95·3 lakhs. The number of primary schools for boys increased by 205 to 13,138 and the number of pupils in them by 34,344 to 1,052,387. The number of primary schools for Girls also increased by 17 to 1,814 and the number of pupils (boys and girls) in them by 6,786 to 195,625. The total number of girls under instruction in primary schools for boys and girls was 307,989, an increase of 15,153. The total direct expenditure on primary schools was Rs. 204·4 akhs as against Rs. 199·3 lakhs in 1934–35. The total number of Muhammadans under instruction in recognised institutions increased by 6,029 to 245,583, of whom 58,452 were girls.

Law and Justice.—During the period between the 1st April 1935 and the 31st March 1936, thirty-nine Acts were passed by the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay and, having received the assent of Their Excellencies the Governor and Governor General, became law. The most important of them were the Bombay Local Boards (Amendment) Act, which gives power to Government to abolish a taluka local board, when considered necessary, and to make subsequent arrangements; the Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors Registration Act, which gives protection to the public from the activities of persons who misrepresent themselves as fully qualified; the Bombay Public Trusts Registration Act, which is intended for the registration of trusts created or existing for a public purpose of a religious or charitable nature; the Bombay Criminal Procedure (Elections Offences) Amendment Act, which is aimed at checking the evil of personation in elections to legislative as well as local bodies; the Bombay Land Revenue Code (Amendment) Act which gives power to Government to close or divert any existing public highway and prescribes the procedure and conditions to be observed before extinguishing the rights of the public as well as of individuals in or over such highway; the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act which provides for the imposition of a tax on motor vehicles

sufficient to replace the revenue from tolls on motor vehicles on provincial and local board roads ; and the Bombay Cotton Control Act, which prohibits the cultivation, possession, use or trade in Goghari cotton and the mixing of such cotton with other cotton in certain areas. Most of the other Acts were amendments to existing statutes designed to remove anomalies or to remedy defects.

During 1935 the total number of original suits decided by the High Court was 2,775 and the number left undisposed of at the end of the year was 2,027. In the mofussil civil courts the number of original suits instituted was 158,740, a decrease of 781 over the previous year, the largest number being in Poona. The total number of suits for disposal was 232,796, of which 158,585 were decided. The Bombay Small Causes Court disposed of 37,493 suits and left 7,389 pending.

On the Criminal Side there were 289,824 offences reported during the year—an increase of 26,223 over those of 1934 and 283,481 cases were found true. The number of cases brought to trial before the Courts of Presidency Magistrates, including Honorary Magistrates, was 155,373. The number of cases under Special and Local laws was 148,749, while under the Indian Penal Code it was 6,624. The Magistrates disposed of 149,213 cases, leaving 6,220 pending at the close of the year. The number of persons under trial before the Mofussil tribunals was 194,871. Of these the cases of 1,026 were committed to Sessions or referred to higher authorities and 178,138 were finally disposed of. The Court of Sessions in the mofussil dealt with 1,833 persons while the High Court dealt with 125 cases at its sessions.

In Sind there was an increase in the number of criminal offences while there was a decrease in the number of civil suits. The total number of civil suits instituted during the year was 30,216 as against 31,819 in 1934. The number of suits disposed of was 32,111, leaving 8,332 pending at the close of the year. The number of offences reported and those returned as true were 50,610 and 49,251, respectively, an increase of 6,896 and 6,570 when compared with the previous year. The number

of persons brought to trial was 74,160, of whom 36,654 were convicted.

Police and Crime.—Reviewed as a whole, the year was normal in all respects : without serious distractions due to industrial or political disturbances. The Civil Disobedience Movement was entirely dormant during the year under report. There was a decrease in the total reported crime and serious crime was also less, the decrease being mainly under " House-breakings " and " Receiving stolen property." Taking crime as a whole, though the figures show a slight deterioration in detection, the percentage of recovery of stolen property improved appreciably. The number of cognizable cases dealt with direct by the Magistrates has decreased slightly, but the amount of non-cognizable crime increased.

The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported during the year was 143,789 as against 144,189 in 1934—a net decrease of 400 cases under all classes. The incidence of total crime under the Indian Penal Code for this Presidency, including Railways, remained stationary at 1·10 in 1935 as in the two previous years, while that of serious crime dropped very slightly from ·79 in 1934 to ·78 in 1935. The Bombay Suburban and Ratnagiri districts maintained their position of remaining respectively at the top and at the bottom in the order of criminality with their respective incidences of crime, viz., 3·81 and ·30 per 1,000 of population. The total number of undetected cases during the year under report was 6,175 as against 6,051 in 1934. The percentage of undetected cases to true cases disposed of (all classes) works out at 27·62 in 1935 against 26·29 in 1934. Out of 15,108 cases sent for trial, 14,308 ended in conviction as against 15,148 out of 15,923 cases tried in 1934 : thus the percentage of cases convicted to those tried was 94·70 as against 95·13 in 1934 under all classes and 91·14 against 91·54 under the Indian Penal Code. The value of property stolen during 1935 in cognizable cases was Rs. 7·22 lakhs while that of property recovered was Rs. 2·27 lakhs.

The total strength of the Police included 778 officers and 17,576 head constables and constables. The cost of the Police,

including the Railway Police and the clerical establishment, for the financial year 1935–36 in the Presidency proper was Rs. 99·1 lakhs. The proportion of Police to area, population and cognizable crime investigated in 1935 was one Policeman to 4·49 square miles, 2·19 Railway miles, 917 persons and 1·38 cognizable crime investigated.

There was very little political agitation in Sind during the year. The Quetta earthquake caused a considerable amount of work to be thrown on the police in making arrangements for refugees and exercising control at railway stations, hospitals and refugee camps. The efforts of the police of the Upper Sind Frontier District to check the activities of dacoits were remarkably successful and there was a substantial drop in the number of dacoities and robberies.

The total strength of the police executive force was 5,707 in 1935 against 5,676 in 1934. The total cost of the police, including the Railway Police and the clerical staff, for the financial year 1935–36 was Rs. 37·48 lakhs.

Bombay City Police.—Although the year was not marked by any special activities, the ordinary calls on the police services remained unabated.

The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences during the year 1935 numbered 207,205 against 158,331 in 1934, the total increase over last year's figures being 48,874 cases which related mainly to offences under local or special laws. The total number of cognizable cases of all classes reported to the police was 140,162 against 109,814 in 1934. Cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code fell to the lowest level since 1911, due to the continuous and systematic employment of preventive measures. There was an increase of 30,428 cases under Local Acts, the total number being 133,348 against 102,920 in the previous year. The number of such cases taken up is in direct proportion to the number of men available and to their freedom from other pre-occupations, so that an increase is generally an indication that the force has found the time to deal with such cases, because it has not been

otherwise engaged with strikes, disturbances and more serious forms of crime.

Including 1,866 pending cases there were 142,028 cases for disposal against 111,474 in 1934. 139,642 cases of all classes were classified as true against 109,449 in 1934. Of these, 131,277 resulted in conviction, giving a percentage of 94·01 compared with 91·61 in 1934. The percentage of true cases to cases reported stands at 98·32. The total number of cases of all classes remaining undetected at the end of the year under report was 3,372 against 3,320 in 1934. The percentage of non-detection works out to 2·37 against 2·98. The total value of property alleged to have been stolen in cognizable cases reported to the police amounted to Rs. 6·81 lakhs as compared with Rs. 7·36 lakhs in 1934. The total value of property recovered was Rs. 1·87 lakhs, a recovery percentage of 27·40 as compared with 22·91 in 1934. The total permanent strength of the police force at the close of the year was 4,499 and the cost nearly Rs. 42 lakhs.

Public Health.—The death-rate of the Presidency (25·56) showed a slight increase as compared with that of the previous year (25·42) and the quinquennial average of 25·32. The cholera incidence was almost the same as in the previous year viz. 11,235 deaths as against 11,362 deaths in 1934. Small-pox was severe during the year, 13,976 deaths being recorded as against 5,516 in 1934. The year was noteworthy in respect of plague incidence (2,453 deaths against 13,307 in 1934) which was the lowest recorded since 1896 the year of its first appearance in this Presidency. A rise was recorded in small-pox of 8,460 deaths, fever 3,347 deaths and respiratory diseases 8,694 deaths during 1935. During the year under report somewhat severe epidemics of cholera and small-pox, the higher incidence of respiratory diseases and deaths under the heads of fevers and other causes, were responsible for keeping the death-rate at about the same high level. The year would appear to have been less healthy than 1934 if the rates based on census population of 1931 are considered ; the rates based on estimated population however show a slight improvement. The birth-rate is slightly higher and the death-rate is slightly lower than

those of 1934 on estimated population. A comparison of the figures of deaths under several heads with the mean of the previous five years 1930 to 1934 shows that there was a decrease in mortality rates under plague, fevers and injuries, but an increase in dysentery and diarrhœa, small-pox, respiratory diseases and other causes. Other features of the year were an excess of births over deaths of 249,470 and a decrease in the infant mortality rate from 167·37 to 163·87, in spite of a higher birth-rate during the year.

Among the civil Indian population of 21,808,756 according to the 1931 census, 806,989 births were registered showing an increase of 26,468 over the figures for 1934. The birth-rate for the year for the Presidency as a whole was 37·00 against 35·79 in the previous year. The birth-rate on the estimated population for the year works out to 35·25. The proportion of male to female births is 108·24 to 100. Still-births numbered 13,738 as against 12,308 in the previous year. The year under report shows a slight increase in the recorded deaths as compared with those of the previous year. The total number of deaths registered was 557,519 in 1935 ; 554,311 in 1934, the quinquennial average being 536,568. The proportion of male to female deaths is 106·95 to 100. The recorded death-rate for the whole Presidency works out to 25·56 per mille. The death-rate in 1934 was 25·42, the quinquennial mean being 25·32. The death-rate calculated on the estimated population for the year was 24·34.

In Bombay City the birth and death-rates were 29·37 and 25·07 respectively. The infant mortality rate was 247 per 1,000 registered births compared with 245 in 1934.

Salt.—The salt with which the Bombay Presidency Salt Department has to deal is the Baragra or Runn salt of Cutch, sea salt made within the Presidency and imported salt mostly from Goa. The gross revenue during the year was Rs.178·86 lakhs against Rs. 164·70 lakhs during the preceding year, the increase being due mainly to larger removals of salt. The total expenditure, including refunds, amounted to Rs. 32·89 lakhs against Rs. 29·74 lakhs during the previous year. The

quantity of salt consumed in the Presidency proper was 37·68 lakhs of maunds as against 34·78 lakhs of maunds in the previous year, showing an average consumption of 12·7 lbs. as against 11·73 lbs.

In Sind the total production of salt was 29·47 lakhs of maunds as against 27·44 lakhs of maunds in the previous year. The quantity of salt transported to Calcutta under bond was 24·99 lakhs of maunds as against 22·88 lakhs of maunds. Nearly 4·40 lakhs of maunds of salt were consumed in Sind. The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 6·64 lakhs, while the expenditure was Rs. 1·20 lakhs.

Excise.—In the Presidency Proper the gross excise revenue showed an increase over that of the preceding year under all items of excise revenue except "Opium" and "Fines and forfeitures" and was Rs. 3·30 crores against Rs. 3·08 crores. Out of the total increase of Rs. 21·47 lakhs in the revenue, a net amount of Rs. 13·80 lakhs was only apparent, the real net increase being Rs. 7·67 lakhs. The items mainly responsible for this latter increase were toddy, foreign liquor, hemp drugs and Nasik Distillery, partly counterbalanced by a decrease in still-head duty. The expenditure for the year, exclusive of compensation paid to Indian States, the Bombay Municipality and the District Local Boards, was Rs. 30·64 lakhs against Rs. 32·19 lakhs in the previous year. The revenue under country spirit amounted to Rs. 158·07 lakhs as compared with Rs. 146·39 lakhs in the previous year. The ration fixed for 1935–36 was the same as that for 1934–35. The total consumption of country spirit decreased by 6,227 proof gallons to 1,040,197 proof gallons. The revenue under toddy amounted to Rs. 71·15 lakhs as against Rs. 63·75 lakhs in the previous year. The quantity of toddy sold was 12,829,000 gallons as against 12,461,000 gallons during the previous year. The total revenue under "Foreign liquor" increased from Rs. 31·10 lakhs in 1934–35 to Rs. 33·95 lakhs in 1935–36.

The revenue from intoxicating drugs amounted to Rs. 18·07 lakhs as against Rs. 17·87 lakhs in the previous year. The consumption of ganja, bhang and charas was 25,722; 8,485

and 6,947 seers as against 24,576; 8,575 and 6,632 seers respectively in the preceding year. The opium revenue was Rs. 20·59 lakhs as against Rs. 21·79 lakhs in the previous year. The net profit to Government from the issue of opium from the depôts was Rs. 8·79 lakhs as against Rs. 9·10 lakhs in the previous year, the sales of opium being 16,071 seers against 16,119 seers. The total number of cases detected was 10,021 against 9,917 in the preceding year. Of these 9,415 related to liquor, 556 to hemp drugs and 50 to cocaine. The number of opium cases detected was 302.

The total excise revenue of Sind, excluding refunds, amounted to Rs. 33·32 lakhs as against Rs. 31·97 lakhs in the preceding year. Foreign liquor, toddy, opium and hemp drugs mainly contributed to the increase. There was a decrease in the imports of foreign liquors during the year. The imports of fermented liquors decreased from 6·87 lakhs gallons to 6·51 lakhs gallons due to decrease in receipts of ale, beer and porter from the United Kingdom and Japan. The consumption of fermented liquors however increased from 2·10 lakhs gallons to 2·42 lakhs gallons. The consumption of country spirit was 109,254 proof gallons as against 108,899 proof gallons in the previous year. There was a decrease in the sales of toddy from 48,255 gallons to 44,350 gallons. The issues of opium from Government depôts amounted to 5,380 seers as against 4,802 seers in 1934-35. The sales of ganja, bhang and charas was 240; 66,617 and 8,895 seers. The number of offences detected during the year was 374 under the Abkari Act and 48 under the Opium laws. The total expenditure of the Excise Department in Sind chargeable to "6, Excise" was Rs. 3·11 lakhs.

Taxes on Income.—The financial year 1934-35, on the profits and gains of which income-tax and super-tax for the year 1935-36 were assessed, was, on the whole, a better year for trade and industry than the one which preceded it. The total income assessed to income-tax was Rs. 53½ crores (including lower incomes amounting to Rs. 13 crores) as against Rs. 50¼ crores (including lower incomes amounting to Rs. 11¾ crores) in the

preceding year. The total income-tax demand, including the surcharge, was Rs. 4·55 crores as against Rs. 4·49 crores in the preceding year. On account of decrease in the rate of surcharge, the total net income-tax collections amounted to Rs. 3·73 crores as against Rs. 3·78 crores in the previous year.

The total number of assessees at the end of the year was 218,121, of whom 111,587 were in Bombay City. The total income from salaries assessed to tax was about Rs. 1,808 lakhs, while the net revenue collected was about Rs. 67 lakhs. Persons with an income of Rs. 50,000 and over numbered 507, paying about Rs. 30 lakhs income-tax on an assessed income of about Rs. 229 lakhs.

The total super-tax demand was Rs. 87·17 lakhs as against Rs. 85·54 lakhs in the preceding year, while the collections were Rs. 81·66 lakhs against Rs. 75·48 lakhs. The number of companies paying super-tax on incomes of over Rs. 5 lakhs was 41, the amount of tax paid by them being about Rs. 31 lakhs.

Stamps.—The total revenue realised from the sale of judicial and non-judicial stamps amounted to Rs. 162·56 lakhs as against Rs. 159·34 lakhs in the previous year. Out of the amount realised during the year Rs. 85·32 lakhs were received under the Stamp Act and Rs. 77·24 lakhs under the Court Fees Act. The total charges amounted to Rs. 4·25 lakhs as against Rs. 4·28 lakhs. Bombay City was responsible for a collection of Rs. 24·60 lakhs under the Court Fees Act as against Rs. 24·89 lakhs in the preceding year. Thirty-four cases were instituted during the year for breach of stamp laws and fines amounting to Rs. 506 were imposed.

Forests.—The financial results of the year were not only better than those of last year but also a distinct improvement on those of the preceding quinquennium. There was an upward trend in the timber market in the Northern Circle as reflected in the prices realized for timber coupes almost everywhere in that Circle. In the Southern Circle there was a substantial rise in the prices for timber sold from Depôts. The condition of the fuel market was still unsatisfactory in this Circle, especially in the Belgaum Division, where many fuel

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coupes were withheld from sale owing to contractors holding large stocks of fuel on hand. The sandalwood market is gradually depreciating owing most probably to large imports of sandalwood from outside India flooding the market. The question of opening a depôt at Bombay for the retail sale of sandalwood is being considered. Teak wood, logs and sleepers were supplied to the M. & S. M. Railway, and timber logs to the G. I. P. Railway. The gross revenue of the year rose from Rs. 55·34 lakhs to Rs. 58·90 lakhs, while the surplus rose from Rs. 24·18 lakhs to Rs. 27·81 lakhs. The expenditure decreased from Rs. 31·15 lakhs to Rs. 31·09 lakhs, owing mainly to the restricted departmental fellings and consequent drop in payment of extraction charges. Construction work was in progress on 9½ miles of new roads and repairs were carried out over 1,161 miles of existing roads and paths. The total number of offences against forest laws increased from 24,707 to 26,402, all the circles except Sind contributing thereto. Grazing fees collected during the year amounted to Rs. 5·72 lakhs as against Rs. 5·57 lakhs in the previous year, the value at full rates being Rs. 23·35 lakhs. During the year 1,926,000 cubic feet of timber and fuel were extracted departmentally, together with sandalwood worth about Rs. 1·23 lakhs and minor produce, grass, etc., to the value of Rs. 1,675.

Co-operative Movement.—The policy of consolidation and rectification of the societies was continued during the year, and a more liberal policy was adopted for the registration of fresh societies. A distinct revival of enthusiasm for co-operation in the rural areas was noticeable. As against 42 ordered to be wound up, 170 new societies came into existence. The concession scheme, which was first introduced in 1933, was continued and helped a large number of societies to regain their vitality. The working capital and the owned capital of societies showed satisfactory increases. The reorganisation of the system of supervision, which is now being put into operation, holds out fair prospects of a further expansion of the movement on sound lines. There was a steady and satisfactory progress in the development of the non-credit movement. The cotton

sale societies continued to do good work. Crop Protection Societies received impetus from the recent amendment in the Act, which compels reluctant minorities to fall in with several schemes of crop protection, and the enactment will facilitate the operations of this type of society. The increase in the number of "better living" societies from 14 to 24 is an indication of the growing recognition of this type of societies for the betterment of the rural masses. The Taluka Development Associations also helped in the programme of rural uplift. The scheme for organisation of sugarcane growers, subsidized out of the Sugar Excise Fund, and the scheme to help the handloom industry by the establishment of the District Industrial Associations, subsidized by the Government of India and working under the joint control of the Director of Industries and the Registrar, have been launched and show good progress.

The Provincial and District Central Banks provided the necessary finance to the rural primaries on cautious and sympathetic lines and also helped borrowers by a policy of substantial reduction in their lending rates. The inflow of deposits, in spite of considerable reduction in the rates of interest, continued and was an indication of the public confidence in the solvency and stability of these Banks. The scheme for long-term finance fructified with the organisation of the Provincial Land Mortgage Bank, in addition to the Primary Land Mortgage Banks.

On the non-agricultural side of the movement, the Urban Banks and the newer Housing Societies continued to forge ahead, while employees' societies were working very satisfactorily. The urban movement, developed on sound lines, should be a powerful agency for promotion of thrift and for providing banking facilities in areas outside the operation of joint-stock banking institutions. The Producers' Societies were not able to show any solid progress.

The Provincial Co-operative Institute continued to utilise its resources towards educative and propaganda work. The Scheme for the training and education of co-operative workers and employees and members of societies, subsidized by the

Government of India, is working under a five-year plan and aims at a healthy growth of the movement, and its orderly progress, by giving greater emphasis to the need for education and character among the workers in the co-operative movement.

The attitude of the public continued to be friendly and appreciative. Coupled with the growing interest evinced by the public, it is a sound indication for the improvement of the movement in all its phases.

Public Works.—The establishment of sugar factories will contribute towards the successful working of the Deccan Canals. Seven sugar factories have now been established on the several Deccan Canals and sugarcane for seedlings has been planted for one more which has not yet been constructed. The areas of sugarcane planted by these factories during the year 1935–36 amounted in the aggregate to 12,107 acres. Due to the necessarily intensive cultivation of sugarcane by sugar companies, lands are liable to be damaged rapidly unless protected by adequate drainage schemes. This question is being investigated by the staff of the Irrigation Research Division.

PART II

CHAPTER I

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND

LAND RECORDS

THE functions of the Land Records Department are to provide the statistics necessary for sound administration in all matters connected with the land, to reduce, simplify and cheapen litigation in the Revenue and Civil Courts, to provide a Record of Rights for the protection of all who hold interests in land and lastly to simplify and cheapen periodical settlement operations. Survey and classification of land, and a full record maintained not spasmodically but every day as every change occurs, are indispensable for the assessment and collection of land revenue. This is a task which is never completed. It extends to the cities as well as the countryside and forests. Uninteresting and tedious as much of its work must be, nevertheless, the work of the Land Records Department lies as the woof and warp underneath all the elaborate material of which Provincial Administration is composed.

The main function of the Department is to maintain all survey and classification records up to date and for this purpose to carry out field operations preliminary to the incorporation of changes in these records. It has further to organise and carry out rural and city surveys on an extensive scale and maintain them in a state of usefulness. Special surveys for private individuals or bodies such as relate to Inam villages, surveys in connection with Railway or Municipal or Local Board projects, etc., and surveys on behalf of other Departments of Government and sometimes even Indian States are also undertaken. The supervision of the preparation and the maintenance of the Record of Rights, the periodical inspection of boundary marks and the introduction of revision settlements complete the function of the Department.

An important innovation by this Department was the introduction of the new combined Village Form VII and XII which gives statistics about rents, tenancies, etc., and provides the data for the preparation of Electoral Rolls.

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The superior staff of the Department consists of a Director of Land Records, the Superintendent of Survey and Land Records in Sind, the Superintendents of Land Records, N. C., and S. C., and the District Inspectors of Land Records. The post of the Director of Land Records held in abeyance by Government since the end of March 1932 was revived during the year 1935, as it was found from experience that the continuance of the make-shift arrangement sanctioned during the interval was objectionable on administrative grounds and that it was essential that the control and supervision of the Land Records Department, which is of vital importance to the whole land revenue system, should be entrusted to a separate Director of Land Records with jurisdiction over the Presidency. But, as Revision Settlement work is still being held in abeyance till the Land Revenue Code is amended, it was considered unnecessary to revive the post of the Settlement Commissioner. The Director of Land Records is now also the Inspector General of Registration and Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages and he is also the controlling officer for the Government Photozinco Press, Poona.

The staff of the Department is divided into three sections—

(*a*) the district staff of Circle Inspectors under the Collectors,

(*b*) the cadastral survey staff (including city survey staff) under the Department of Land Records, and

(*c*) staff in District Survey offices, who keep all the survey records up to date.

The Superintendents and the District Inspectors of Land Records supervise all the three sections, but in respect of (*a*) their function is rather to advise and assist while the actual orders are given by the Revenue Officers. As to (*b*) and (*c*) the administration is direct.

A complete record of rights and interests in lands has been prepared for all unalienated and many alienated villages throughout the Presidency and steps are being taken to prepare it for the remaining alienated villages where arrangements for its maintenance are possible without extra cost. The record has proved of great value to the land revenue administration and to the public at large who are not slow in realising its importance as an authentic record of their titles.

City Surveys form an important part of land records. Such surveys have now been introduced in Bombay City and in most

of the important cities and towns in the Presidency. Suitable arrangements have also been made for the maintenance of city survey records. No new city survey operations are now taken up as it is found more and more difficult to make cheap and suitable arrangements for their maintenance. If, however, the Municipality or other Local Body agrees to advance the estimated cost, city survey operations are taken up under orders of Government, the amount advanced being refunded from the sanad fees recovered from property holders.

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS

The ordinary work of the Department was carried on during the year, particularly, routine measurement work in all the Divisions of the Presidency. A temporary staff was employed on various measurement works in several districts.

No revision settlements were undertaken during the year.

The enquiry work of Saswad City Survey and the re-enquiry work of Ahmednagar City Survey were completed. City Survey operations have been started at Sirsi in Kanara District and the measurement work is in progress.

The system of writing Property Registers on cards is being extended gradually to all the old City Surveys which are under regular maintenance.

During the year under report the record of rights was promulgated in Jagir dehs Wakro, taluka Shikarpur and Abdu, taluka Sukkur. It was re-written in dehs Hussain—Beli and Bakro, taluka Ghotki.

GUJARAT TALUKDARS ACT

Under the provisions of various Acts, including the Gujarat Talukdars Act, the Court of Wards Act, the Guardians and Wards Act, etc., Government are empowered to take over the management of estates whose owners, by reason of minority, incapacity, etc., are not considered capable of looking after them. A large number of these is in the Ahmedabad District where in all there are five estates managed by the Collector who is also Talukdari Settlement Officer.

The Jama demand of the district for the year, including past arrears, was Rs. 8·23 lakhs, out of which Rs. 6·62 lakhs were recovered. The total rental demand of the estates under management, including arrears of past years, was about Rs. 91,000, out of which about Rs. 67,000 were collected.

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There were 21 sons of Talukdars receiving education at the Talukdari Hostel at Dhandhuka at the close of the year as against 18 last year.

One estate was released from management, while one was taken under management during the year, leaving five estates under management at the close of the year.

SIND INCUMBERED ESTATES ACT

The Sind Incumbered Estates Act of 1881 was passed by the Government of India in order to amend the law providing for the relief of Jagirdars and Zamindars in Sind and this Act was further amended in 1896. The management of such estates is undertaken upon an application by the landholder and a Special Officer designated "Manager, Sind Incumbered Estates," has been appointed to supervise the management of these estates under the control of the Commissioner in Sind. The estates are leased to outsiders or to the estate owners, but generally to the latter whenever this is possible.

Twenty new estates were taken under management and 35 were released, leaving 302 under management at the close of the year as against 317 last year. The revenue was about Rs. 16 lakhs and the cost of management increased from 5·40 per cent. to 5·87 per cent.

THE COURT OF WARDS ACT

The Bombay Court of Wards Act was passed in 1905. Under this Act the Commissioners of Divisions are the Courts of Wards for the limits of their Divisions. With the sanction of Government, they assume superintendence of estates of landholders who, on account of minority or physical or mental defects or infirmity, are not qualified to manage their property and also on application by the landholders of estates that are heavily indebted. Arrangements are also made for the education of minor wards.

CHAPTER II

LAW AND JUSTICE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

THE power of making laws "for the peace and good government of the Bombay Presidency" is vested in the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay. It consists of 114 members. The two members of the Executive Council are ex-officio members, and of the remaining 112, 86 are elected and 26 nominated. Of the nominated members, not more than 16 may be officials. The elected members are elected as follows :—

	Members.
General constituencies—	
Muhammadan Rural	22
Muhammadan Urban	5
Non-Muhammadan Rural	35
Non-Muhammadan Urban	11
European	2
Special constituencies—	
Landholders	3
Commerce and Industry	7
Bombay University	1
Total ..	86

Of the members of the non-Muhammadan constituencies seven must be Mahrattas.

All British subjects of either sex who are over the age of 21 years and possess the necessary property qualification are, subject to certain minor exceptions, entitled to vote in general constituencies. The Government of Bombay has also power to permit subjects of Indian States to be enrolled as electors. The property qualification is fixed by rules under the Government of India Act and is based, in the case of land, upon the amount of land revenue, and in the case of houses upon the annual rental; in each case tenants as well as landholders are qualified to vote. Besides these, all income-tax payers and all retired soldiers of His Majesty's regular forces are enfranchised by the same Rules. A general election ordinarily takes place every three years. Before taking his seat every member must make an oath or affirmation of his allegiance to the Crown.

Legislative.—The extent of the power of the Council to make laws is defined by section 80-A of the Government of India Act. Generally it may make laws for the peace and good government of the territories constituting the Presidency of Bombay, but certain bills cannot be introduced without the previous sanction of the Governor-General. The most important of these are—

(*a*) Bills imposing new taxes, except certain taxes specified in rules made under the Act such as taxes on non-agricultural land and on amusements, succession duties and judicial stamp duties ;

(*b*) Bills affecting the public debt of India or any taxes, the proceeds of which go to the Government of India ;

(*c*) Bills affecting the navy, army or air force ;

(*d*) Bills affecting the relations of Government with foreign princes or States ;

(*e*) Bills regulating a " central " subject.

Central subjects are subjects of vital importance or subjects on which it is desirable that policy should be uniform throughout India. Some of the most important are external relations, defence of India, shipping, railways, posts and telegraphs, currency, civil and criminal law, commerce, all sources of all-India revenue and the all-India services. Again under section 80-C of the Government of India Act, a bill affecting the public revenues of the province of Bombay or imposing any charge upon them, cannot be introduced without the previous sanction of the Governor.

Resolutions and questions.—After non-official bills have been disposed of, any member may during the remaining time allotted to non-official business move a resolution on a matter of general public interest. Fifteen clear days' notice of such resolution must be given before the date appointed for the Session of the Council.

Every resolution must be in the form of a specific recommendation to Government. The Governor may within the period of notice disallow a resolution or any part of a resolution on the ground that it cannot be moved without detriment to the public interest or that it relates to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Local Government.

No resolution can be moved on any matter which affects the relations of Government with any foreign or Indian State, or relates to the internal administration of any Indian States, or which is *sub-judice.*

Questions for the purpose of obtaining information on a matter of public concern may be asked provided that ten clear days' notice of the question is given. A question may be disallowed on any of the grounds on which a resolution on the subject might have been disallowed, and also on certain other grounds of which the most important are that it must not be in substance a suggestion for any particular action, nor ask for an expression of opinion.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION

Acts passed.—During the period between the 1st April 1935 and the 31st March 1936, thirty-nine Acts were passed by the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay and, having received the assent of Their Excellencies the Governor and Governor General, became law.

They were as follows :—

Act IV of 1935 (*An Act further to amend the Identification of Prisoners Act,* 1920, *in its application to the Presidency of Bombay*) was passed with a view to enable the police to take measurements or photographs of persons against whom an order of removal is made, or of persons arrested under certain Acts.

Act V of 1935 (*An Act further to amend the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act,* 1879) was enacted to give validity under the Indian Evidence Act to unregistered documents produced by agriculturists who claimed relief under the Act to prove the real nature of an apparent sale deed executed by them in favour of their creditors.

Act VI of 1935 (*An Act further to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act,* 1923) empowers Government to abolish a taluka local board whenever they consider it necessary to do so and provides that on the abolition of a taluka local board, the property, rights and liabilities of such board shall vest in the district local board to which it was subordinate. It also provides that Government may direct the appointment of a taluka committee for the area which was subject to the authority of such taluka board, to advise the district local board.

Act VII of 1935 (*An Act to provide for the registration and better training of nurses, midwives and health visitors in the Presidency of Bombay*) gives protection to the public from the activities of persons who may misrepresent themselves as being fully qualified nurses, midwives or health visitors and ensures the maintenance of a good standard of training and efficiency in the case of nurses, etc.

Act VIII of 1935 (*An Act further to amend the Bombay Smoke-nuisances Act*, 1912) authorises the President, or in his absence or during his illness any member empowered by him, to exercise the powers of the Commission under sections 9A, 10 and 12 of the Act.

Act IX of 1935 (*An Act to amend the Bombay Weights and Measures Act*, 1932) gives Government the power to have primary and secondary standards made by some agency other than the Mint. It also empowers Government to authorise municipalities and district local boards which are authorised to keep secondary or working standards to stamp weights and measures and to appoint Inspectors. It also provides that a local body shall not exercise powers of entry and inspection in regard to such places as Government may prescribe.

Act X of 1935 (*An Act further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act*, 1888) was put on the Statute Book with the object of removing the inconvenience and inconsistency caused by the wording of sub-section (*2*) of section 70 which were not contemplated when it was amended by Bombay Act XIII of 1933. It provided that in the case of contracts and other instruments other than those relating to the acquisition of immoveable property it is necessary to affix the seal only to such of them as are required to be under seal.

Act XI of 1935 (*An Act to amend the Bombay Children Act*, 1924) enacts that no report in any newspaper or news-sheet of any offence by or against a child or young person or of any proceedings in any Court relating to such offence shall disclose the name, address or other details calculated to lead to the identification of any such child or young person.

Act XII of 1935 (*An Act further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act*, 1888) added a new sub-clause to sub-section (*4*) of section 328A in order to make it clear that the expression "illuminated advertisement" in the section shall not include an illuminated display of goods bearing labels to show the names of the article and manufacturer and not made by brilliant lighting.

Act XIII of 1935 (*An Act further to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act*, 1923) is intended to protect members, officers and servants of local boards and also persons acting under the orders of local boards, against legal proceedings in respect of anything which is, in good faith, done or intended to be done under the Act or under any other law for the time being in force which entitles or requires them to exercise any power or perform any duty.

Act XIV of 1935 (*An Act to amend the Indian Motor Vehicles Act*, 1914, *in its application to the Presidency of Bombay*) was passed to remove the doubts that had been raised regarding the power of Government to appropriate for the purposes of provincial expenditure fees payable in respect of and incidental to the registration of motor vehicles, driving licences and licences to let or ply such vehicles for hire in public places, and to make it clear that Government have and always had the power to levy such fees, to increase the rates of such fees and to appropriate such fees as part of their general revenues for provincial expenditure.

Act XV of 1935 (*An Act further to amend the Bombay Primary Education Act*, 1923) was passed in order to enable local authorities to alter the scales of pay and allowances of primary teachers with effect from any date prior to the date on which the sanction of Government is given but not prior to the date determined by the local authority in that behalf.

Act XVI of 1935 (*An Act to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act*, 1923) provides that no bye-election should be held to fill up a vacancy of an elected member occurring within four months of the date on which the term of a local board is to expire. It also empowers a district local board to undertake the construction, maintenance or repair of any work on behalf of Government, the Court of Wards or a local authority and thus regularises the existing practice.

Act XVII of 1935 (*An Act to amend the Bombay Borstal Schools Act*, 1929) raises the minimum period for which an offender can be ordered to be detained in a Borstal School from " two " to " three " years.

Act XVIII of 1935 (*An Act to amend the Mussalman Wakf Act*, 1923, *in its application to the Presidency of Bombay*). There was not sufficient provision in the Act to authorise a court on its own motion or on the application of any interested person to call upon the mutawalli of a wakf to furnish a statement of the particulars of a wakf or a statement of accounts. There was no adequate provision for inquiring into title when the existence of a wakf was disputed, nor was the court empowered to determine whether any particular person was a mutawalli of a wakf and whether any property which was believed to be wakf property was in fact so. The result was that the Act did not adequately serve the purpose for which it had been enacted. The amending Act was passed to remedy those defects and to make further provision for the superintendence and control of wakfs.

Act XIX of 1935 (*An Act to amend the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act,* 1925) made several amendments in the principal Act. A few of these related to the election of the vice-president. One of the amendments specifies clearly the functions of the Pilgrim Committee in relation to the execution of works and the control of staff. Another gives power to the municipalities to control the use of hand-carts and barrows in streets, the hawking of all articles and sky-signs and advertisements. In order to further the interests of local self-government, within limits to be prescribed by Government, authorised municipalities are now given power to levy any of the taxes mentioned in section 73 of the Act in order to adjust their budgets, and to vary their amount or rate within the maximum and minimum limits. The power of municipalities to close or discontinue public streets is made subject to the sanction of the Commissioner, the object being to prevent municipalities from closing or discontinuing a public street merely to enable them to use the land for some other municipal purpose.

Act XX of 1935 (*An Act to amend the Bombay District Police Act,* 1890, *and the City of Bombay Police Act,* 1902) was passed in order to clarify the power of the Local Government in regard to the appointment, transfer and removal from service of members of the Indian Police. It was considered desirable, from the administrative point of view, to give to the Range Deputy Inspector General of Police the power of appointing etc. Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and sergeants in the District Police Force, and the necessary amendments are incorporated in the District Police Act.

Act XXI of 1935 (*An Act to amend the Identification of Prisoners Act,* 1920, *in its application to the Presidency of Bombay*) was passed so as to provide that measurements and photographs may be taken of any person arrested or convicted under section 121 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902. Strict action against persons exposing children for begging in the City of Bombay was considered necessary for the protection of children, and the amendment was meant to enable the identification of persons convicted of the offence of begging or permitting children to beg, with a view to such persons being directed to remove themselves from Bombay.

Act XXII of 1935 (*An Act to amend the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act,* 1925) was enacted to empower Government to guarantee the payment of the principal of debentures issued by land mortgage banks.

Act XXIII of 1935 (*An Act to amend the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act,* 1925) was intended to give effect to such of the recommendations, as had been accepted by Government, of the conference convened by Government in January 1934 to discuss the general question of prevention of the adulteration of food, with particular reference to the amendment of the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1925, and to the determination of standards of purity for ghee and butter.

Act XXIV of 1935 (*An Act to amend the Bombay District Police Act,* 1890) was enacted to give to the District Magistrate of Karachi powers similar to those given to the District Magistrate, Bombay Suburban District, and the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, by Bombay Act XXI of 1933.

Act XXV of 1935 (*the Bombay Public Trusts Registration Act,* 1935) is an Act for the registration of trusts created or existing for a public purpose of a religious or charitable nature and for the audit and filing of accounts of such trusts with a view to ensuring the better management thereof. The provisions of this Act apply in the first instance to public trusts created or existing solely for the benefit of the Hindu community or any section of that community and having an annual gross income of not less than Rs. 1,000, but on a motion of the Bombay Legislative Council or otherwise, Government may direct that all or any of the provisions of this Act shall apply to any other public trust or class of public trusts.

Act XXVI of 1935 [*An Act to amend the Bombay* (*District*) *Tobacco Act,* 1933] empowers Government to grant exemptions from the requirement of taking out a licence. The Amending Act prescribes Rs. 15 as the maximum rate of license fee for wholesale sale of tobacco instead of the fixed fee.

Act XXVII of 1935 [*An Act to amend the Bombay Special* (*Emergency*) *Powers Act,* 1932] continues in force up to the 31st December 1938 most of the provisions of the Bombay Special (Emergency) Powers Act, 1932.

Act XXVIII of 1935 (*An Act to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act,* 1888) was passed to meet the changed conditions of the present day. Section 34 of the Act of 1888, provided that in certain contingencies the vacancy or vacancies of councillors should be filled by election as the last resort. The amending Act lays down that in all such cases fresh elections shall be held to fill the vacancies.

Act XXIX of 1935 (*An Act to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure,* 1898, *in its application to the Presidency of Bombay*)

was aimed at checking the growth of the evil of personation in elections to legislative as well as local bodies. The offence was made cognizable under section 171F of the Indian Penal Code and section 196 of the Code of Criminal Procedure was amended to suit the new provision.

Act XXX of 1935 (*An Act to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act,* 1923) makes it clear that the amount of assessment specified in regard to qualification of electors was the total amount paid or payable by a person either as a holder of land in his own right or as a permanent tenant or as a lessee from Government and not separately in one or the other capacity. It also releases Government from the obligation of paying two-thirds of the salary of a chief officer, engineer or health officer appointed by a local board with the approval of Government, if after such appointment, Government are of opinion that the officer is incapable of performing the duties of his office or has been guilty of misconduct or neglect which renders his removal necessary in the public interest and the district local board fails to remove that officer from office.

Act XXXI of 1935 (*An Act to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code,* 1879) was necessitated by a decision of the High Court of Bombay in which it was held that on the ancient maxim " once a highway always a highway " Government had no right under section 37 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, to close or divert any existing public highway and that the power of disposal of land under section 37 of the Code could only be exercised by Government, subject to the rights of way of the public. The amending Act gives this power to Government and prescribes the procedure and conditions to be observed before extinguishing the rights of the public as well as of individuals in or over such highway.

Act XXXII of 1935 (*An Act to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act,* 1888) effects several minor amendments in the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.

Act XXXIII of 1935 (*An Act to amend the Bombay Weights and Measures Act,* 1932) removes the inconvenience caused to certain trades by making provision for the recognition of certain new weights, measures, multiples and sub-multiples thereof as standard weights and measures, and exempts from the provisions of the Act certain weighing or measuring appliances which are used only for purposes other than trade.

Act XXXIV of 1935 (*An Act to provide for the imposition of a tax on motor vehicles in the Bombay Presidency*) provides for the

imposition of a tax on motor vehicles in the Bombay Presidency sufficient to replace the revenue from tolls on motor vehicles on provincial roads and on roads of local bodies and the net provincial revenue, after deducting the cost of administration, realised under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914. Local bodies will receive their average revenue from tolls on motor vehicles *plus* ten per cent., and municipalities are to be allowed to levy wheel taxes on motor vehicles.

Act XXXV of 1935 (*An Act to provide for the prohibition of the cultivation of Goghari cotton and the mixing of such cotton with other cotton and for the prohibition or restriction of the possession or use of, or trade in, Goghari cotton or cotton mixed with Goghari cotton*) was enacted with the object of maintaining the quality and reputation of the "Navsari" cotton (1027 A.L.F.) grown in the protected areas south of the Nerbudda river and more particularly the "South Surat" protected zone.

Act I of 1936 (*An Act to amend the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act,* 1887, *and the City of Bombay Police Act,* 1902) was enacted to deal with *satta* and *ank-farak* forms of gambling which had increased in Bombay City and certain other parts of the Presidency. As the powers conferred on the police by the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887, had been found inadequate to suppress the evil, new legislation was rendered necessary to enable the police to take immediate and effective action against common gaming houses, to impose heavier penalties on the keepers, etc., of common gaming houses and to stop the circulation of news-sheets, etc., which were being produced to promote these forms of gambling.

Act II of 1936 (*An Act to amend the Bombay Borstal Schools Act,* 1929) enables the detention in and removal of offenders to, Borstal Schools in other provinces and the detention of offenders from other provinces in Borstal Schools in the Presidency.

Act III of 1936 (*An Act to amend the Bombay Finance Act,* 1932) extends for a further period of two years the operation of Parts II, III and IV of the Bombay Finance Act, 1932, relating to the levy of duty on the consumption of electrical energy, enhanced court-fees and stamp duties.

Act IV of 1936 (*An Act to amend the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act,* 1925, *in its application to the Presidency of Bombay*) amends the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925, in its application to the Presidency of Bombay. In consequence of certain malpractices, such as watering of cotton, mixing of different varieties of cotton and false packing, which

were prevalent in ginning and pressing factories, the reputation of superior cottons had suffered. The new legislation aims at the prevention of these malpractices by the licensing of ginning and pressing factories.

Act V of 1936 (*An Act to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code*, 1879) was passed to legalize the position of talatis appointed by Government in the place of hereditary village accountants whose liability to perform service had been commuted by Government.

Act VI of 1936 (*An Act to amend the Bombay District Police Act*, 1890) amends the Bombay District Police Act, 1890, with a view to give to the District Magistrate of Ahmedabad powers to extern persons who, not having been born in the municipal or cantonment limits of Ahmedabad, or in the suburban area, have been convicted more than twice of certain specified offences.

Act VII of 1936 (*An Act to amend the Bombay Children Act*, 1924) introduces a number of amendments in the Bombay Children Act, 1924. As the Bombay Children Act was considered to be more comprehensive than the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, the latter Act was repealed in so far as it applied to places to which the Bombay Children Act had been made applicable.

Government Bills.—Twenty-nine Bills were published and introduced in the Legislative Council during the period under report; one was published, introduced and passed and received His Excellency the Governor's assent before this period, but received His Excellency the Governor-General's assent during the said period; one passed its first reading and was referred to a Select Committee before the period under report, but reached its further stages during the said period; three were passed before the period under report, but received the assents of Their Excellencies the Governor and Governor-General during the said period; two were passed during the period under report, but the assents of the Governor and Governor-General were awaited. Of the thirty-six Government Bills thirty-four became Acts and the remaining two were passed, but the assents of the Governor and the Governor-General were awaited.

Private Bills.—During the period under report, two Bills were introduced; ten introduced and published; eight only published, having been introduced before the said period.

Of the above, two Bills, namely, Bill No. XII of 1935 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923) and Bill No. XIV of 1935 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923), both by Mr. G. S. Gangoli, were passed and became Acts.

Of the remaining one bill was referred to a Select Committee, one was postponed, three lapsed, two were withdrawn, four were lost and seven were either not proceeded with or did not reach their further stages during the period under report.

Budget.—The Budget for the year 1936–37 was presented to the Council on the 24th February 1936, and twelve days were allotted for the discussion of demands for grants. No motion was carried as a result of motions to reduce or omit grants.

Government Resolutions and Motions.—Three Government Resolutions and eight Government Motions were moved by the Honourable Members or Ministers concerned and carried.

Non-official Resolutions.—Nineteen non-official Resolutions were moved during the period under report. Of these, two were carried, four withdrawn, nine lost, three postponed, and one "talked out".

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

The High Court, consisting of a Chief Justice and nine Puisne Judges, has both ordinary and extraordinary civil and criminal jurisdiction and exercises original and appellate functions. An additional Judge was appointed during the year as a temporary measure. The appellate Judges of the High Court also supervise the administration of justice by Subordinate Civil and Criminal Courts. Ordinary original jurisdiction is exercised in matters both civil and criminal, which arise within the limits of the Town and Island of Bombay, but the High Court may in Civil cases remove and itself try any suit brought in any Court under its superintendence, and, in criminal cases, exercise jurisdiction over all persons residing in any place whose Courts are subject to the superintendence of the High Court.

In the Mofussil, the administration of civil justice is, in addition to the High Court and the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind, entrusted to four grades of Courts, those of District and Assistant Judges and of two classes of officers styled, respectively, First and Second Class Subordinate Judges.

The Small Causes Court.—For the more easy recovery of small debts and demands, Courts invested with summary powers have been established in the City of Bombay and in Ahmedabad, Poona and Karachi. The Judges of the mofussil Small Causes Courts have jurisdiction in money suits within the towns where the Courts are situated up to Rs. 500 in value and their decisions are final, save in so far as they are subject to reference on points of law to the High Court or to the

supervision of the High Court in its extraordinary jurisdiction. The jurisdiction of these Courts may be extended to Rs. 1,000. The Presidency Small Causes Court has cognisance in suits not exceeding Rs. 2,000, in value arising within the Island of Bombay.

Criminal Courts.—District and Assistant Judges under the title of Sessions Judges, Additional and Assistant Sessions Judges exercise criminal jurisdiction. But the executive district officers, who in addition to their revenue duties, are invested with magisterial powers, dispose of original criminal work to a great extent. There are under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, in addition to the High Court, four grades of Criminal Courts—those of the Magistrates of the Third, Second and First Class, respectively, and the Courts of Sessions.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER

CIVIL JUSTICE

High Court.—The total number of original suits decided by the High Court was 2,775, and the number left undisposed of at the end of the year was 2,027. Of those undisposed of, one was nine years old; three, 8 years; seven, 7 years; fourteen, 6 years; fifty-five, 5 years; one hundred and thirty-one, 4 years; one hundred and seventy-one, 3 years; two hundred and forty-four, 2 years; three hundred and seventy-two, 1 year; and one thousand and twenty-nine less than a year. The Court also disposed of 22 suits under its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction and 12 under the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Jurisdiction. The number of Insolvency petitions for disposal was 2,688; of these 728 were decided and 1,960 remained pending at the close of the year. There were in all 2,743 applications for execution of decrees, of which 1,696 were dealt with.

On the Appellate Side there were 97 appeals against decrees and orders on the Original Side of the High Court and of these 60 were disposed of. Of the 72 appeals under Letters Patent, 45 were decided. The appeals from the Subordinate Civil Courts numbered 4,478 of which 1,443 were disposed of, leaving 3,035 pending at the end of the year. The average duration of first appeals confirmed, modified, reversed or remanded was 1,542 days and those dismissed or not prosecuted was 690 days.

Subordinate Courts.—In the Civil Courts subordinate to the High Court 4,236 appeals were instituted during the year and 4,376 were disposed of, leaving 4,319 pending at the close of the year.

The number of original suits instituted was 158,740 showing a decrease of 781 over the previous year. The total value of the suits instituted was about Rs. 476 lakhs. The largest number of suits instituted during the year was in Poona (17,136). Institutions exceeded 10,000 in East Khandesh, West Khandesh, Nasik, Kaira and Ahmedabad, and ranged from 5,000 to 10,000 in most of the other districts. Kolaba showed 3,239 suits as instituted while the lowest figure 3,054 came to the share of Kanara.

The total number of suits for disposal was 232,796, of which 158,585 were decided. Out of the suits disposed of during the year, 18,712 or 11·8 per cent. were disposed of without trial, 32,634 or 20·6 per cent. were disposed of ex-parte, 20,276 or 12·8 per cent. on admission of claims, 37,651 or 23·7 per cent. by compromise, 47,725 or 30 per cent. after full trial, 662 or 0·4 per cent. on reference to arbitration and 925 or 0·6 per cent. by transfer. Of the 47,725 decided after full trial, 43,260 or 90·6 per cent. resulted in favour of the plaintiffs and 4,465 or 9·4 per cent. in favour of the defendants. There were in all 298,190 applications for execution before the Courts, of which 181,289 were disposed of during the year.

Bombay Small Causes Court.—The Small Causes Court, Bombay, dealt with 37,493 suits and left 7,389 pending. Institutions during the year numbered 38,060. There was an increase in the institutions of suits exceeding Rs. 10 while there was a decrease in suits not exceeding Rs. 10. The total value of litigation was about Rs. 70 lakhs against about Rs. 62 lakhs in the preceding year. Out of the 36,155 applications for the execution of decrees, 30,646 were disposed of and 5,509 remained pending. The total amount realised was Rs. 11·91 lakhs as compared with Rs. 11·94 lakhs last year.

Receipts and charges of the High Court.—For the year 1935 the total receipts of the High Court amounted to Rs. 18·56 lakhs on the Original Side and Rs. 1·97 lakhs on the Appellate Side, making an aggregate of Rs. 20·53 lakhs. The total charges were Rs. 9·88 lakhs on the Original Side and Rs. 4·37 lakhs on the Appellate Side, amounting in all to Rs. 14·25 lakhs. The difference between the receipts and expenditure is Rs. 6·28 lakhs. The receipts however include Probate and Administration Duty amounting to Rs. 6·86 lakhs—a tax collected through the agency of the High Court and forming no part of its income, while no debit is made on the expenditure side for the rent and up-keep of the High Court buildings and pensionary charges.

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CRIMINAL JUSTICE

There were 289,824 offences reported during the year—an increase of 26,223 over the figures of the last year and 283,481 cases were found true. Of these 244 were murders of which 120 ended in conviction. The number of cases brought to trial before the Courts of Presidency Magistrates, including Honorary Magistrates, was 155,373, showing an increase of 25,678 over the previous year. The number of cases under Special and Local Laws was 148,749 and the number under the Indian Penal Code was 6,624.

The cases disposed of by Magistrates numbered 149,213, leaving 6,220 pending at the end of the year.

The total number of persons under trial before the Presidency Magistrates was 162,521. Of these 146,190 were convicted. Of the persons convicted 5,907 were punished with imprisonment; 137,256 with fine; 30 with whipping; 850 convicted persons were released after admonition and 2,147 were let off on probation of good conduct. Of the sentences of imprisonment, 3,715 were for periods not exceeding 15 days; 1,565 not exceeding six months and 627 not exceeding two years. The fines imposed amounted to Rs. 5·76 lakhs.

The aggregate number of persons under trial before the Mofussil Tribunals was 194,871. Of these the cases of 1,026 were committed to the Sessions or referred to higher authorities and of the remaining 193,845 the cases of 178,138 were finally disposed of by the various Tribunals. Of the total 178,138, 108,508 or 61·1 per cent. were convicted and 68,961 or 38·7 per cent. were acquitted or discharged, 142 persons died, 502 escaped during trial and 25 were transferred.

The sentences passed on persons convicted were imprisonment 9,153; fine, 96,820; forfeiture of property, 10; whipping, 210; and ordered to give security, 4,032. Of the sentences of imprisonment imposed, 1,739 were for terms not exceeding 15 days, 6,310 for terms not exceeding 6 months, 1,036 for terms not exceeding 2 years and 68 for terms above 2 years. The amount of fines imposed totalled Rs. 8·44 lakhs.

The Court of Sessions in the mofussil dealt with 1,833 persons. Of these 1,571 were tried and 864 or 55 per cent. were convicted. The death sentence was passed on 16; transportation, 83; imprisonment, 739; fine, 114; whipping, 5; and 19 were ordered to give security.

The number of appeals decided by the Courts subordinate to the High Court was 2,811 as against 3,022 in the preceding year.

The High Court sessions dealt with 125 cases out of 131 brought for trial. On the Appellate Side the High Court disposed of 492 appeals, leaving 77 pending at the end of the year and decided 162 cases in revision, leaving 19 pending.

During the year 279,491 Original and 4,608 Appellate criminal cases were disposed of in all Courts in the Presidency including the High Court as against 251,246 and 5,129 respectively in 1934.

SIND

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The Sind Judiciary exercises jurisdiction over an area of 46,506 square miles, with a population, according to the Census of 1931, of 3,884,277.

There was an increase in the number of criminal offences, while there was a decrease in the number of civil suits.

The total number of civil suits instituted during the year was 30,216 as compared with 31,819 in 1934. The value of the suits filed was Rs. 109·83 lakhs. The number of suits disposed of was 32,111 as against 34,906 in 1934, while the number of those pending was 8,332 as against 9,722.

The number of offences reported and those returned as true during the year under review were 50,610 and 49,251 respectively which show an increase of 6,896 and 6,570 when compared with the figures of the previous year. There was a corresponding increase in the number of cases brought to trial from 43,327 to 49,716 while the number of persons under trial increased from 65,715 to 74,160. The number of persons remaining under trial at the end of the year rose from 10,932 to 11,430. Out of 74,160 persons under trial 36,654 were convicted. Twenty-seven persons were sentenced to death, 84 to transportation, 4,041 to imprisonment, 31,799 to fine and 182 to whipping. The number of persons ordered to furnish security was 771. The fines imposed in 1935 amounted to Rs. 2·18 lakhs as against Rs. 2·50 lakhs in the preceding year.

REGISTRATION

The total number of all registrations during the year 1935 was 286,047 against 277,346 in the preceding year. There was thus an increase of 8,701 deeds equivalent to 3·14 per cent. The increase is most conspicuous in respect of compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property. These registrations number 273,155 and their aggregate value is Rs. 26

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crores against 264,455 and Rs. 22·59 crores respectively in the previous year. Various reasons are advanced in explanation of the increase, the chief being the growing tendency of the public to invest money in immoveable property, since such an investment gives a better return. Another reason is the gradual return of the money market to normal conditions and particularly to the slight improvement in the prices of agricultural produce.

Turning to the important classes of documents, gifts showed a rise from 4,322 to 4,409; sales from 143,060 to 146,678; mortgages from 79,366 to 80,152; and leases (other than perpetual) from 22,803 to 27,120. During the year under report 11,971 documents relating to co-operative credit societies were registered as against 10,400 registered last year.

The number of Parsi marriages registered was 541. Of these registrations, the Registrar of Marriages, High Court, Bombay, alone registered 403. The number of marriages registered in 1934 was 442. The number of marriages registered under the Special Marriage Act III of 1872 was 84, against 66 of the previous year, Bombay having the highest number as usual.

The number of documents received for photography in the year 1935 was 95,144 against 90,759 in 1934. The percentage of documents rejected in 1935 as unfit for photography was ·03 whereas it was ·07 in 1934. The number of copies supplied in 1935 was 2,387 and the total number of sides printed 481,433 against 2,021 and 460,422 respectively in 1934. Since the receipt of Government orders for the acceptance of private work, a fair amount of this work has been received.

The total gross income of the Department increased from Rs. 16·26 lakhs in 1934 to Rs. 17·24 lakhs in 1935. The total expenditure increased from Rs. 5·79 lakhs in 1934 to 5·97 lakhs in 1935. The net income of the Department after deducting certain items of expenditure and refunds was Rs. 10·14 lakhs against Rs. 9·32 lakhs in the previous year.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES

The number of new Companies registered during the year 1935-36 was 175 as against 198 in the preceding year. Of these 170 were limited by shares—59 Public and 111 Private—and 5 limited by Guarantee. The number of Companies in operation limited by shares and limited by Guarantee at the close of the year was 1,419 and 84, respectively, as compared with 1,310 and 81, respectively, in the year preceding. The aggregate Authorised and Subscribed Capital of Companies has increased

by Rs. 57 lakhs and Rs. 60 lakhs respectively and the Paid up Capital has gone down by Rs. 1½ lakhs during the year. Twelve Companies incorporated outside British India established their places of business in this Presidency as against five in the previous year. The number of Societies registered under the Societies Registration Act, XXI of 1860, was 57 as compared with 61 in the preceding year. The number of documents of various classes registered during the year was 5,215 as against 5,112 in the preceding year. The revenue from fees amounted to Rs. 48,596 and the expenditure to Rs. 28,040.

CHAPTER III

POLICE AND CRIME

THE Police force consists of two distinct bodies, stipendiary and the village police. The stipendiary force is divided into grades, the members of which, beginning as Constables, have the opportunity of becoming Head Constables, Sub-Inspectors, Inspectors and even Deputy Superintendents. In the mofussil—

the Sub-Inspector has charge of the Police Station,
the Inspector has charge of a Sub-Division comprising several Police Stations or a large Town, and
an Assistant Superintendent of Police or a Deputy Superintendent has charge of a Sub-Division of a District.

The whole staff of the Police Prosecuting Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors is now designated as Police Prosecutors.

It is not the purpose of Government to give the stipendiary police a regular military character, and a portion only are armed, and to them are allotted the duties of guarding jails and lock-ups and the escort of prisoners and treasure. The more purely police functions are discharged equally by members of the armed and of the unarmed branches of the force.

The proportion of police to area and population of the different portions of the Presidency varies greatly, being determined by a consideration of the nature of the country, the density and character of the population, and the neighbourhood of Indian States.

In the Northern Range there is one policeman to every 3·95 square miles and to 835 inhabitants.

In the Southern Range 1 to 5·21 square miles and to 1,020 inhabitants.

In Sind 1 to 8·40 square miles and to 681 inhabitants.

Of the total police force in Sind, excluding officers, 1,231 were mounted.

For the purpose of control in the Presidency proper the whole force is under the Inspector-General of Police, who is assisted by three Deputy Inspectors-General of Police. Certain administrative powers have, however, been reserved to the Commissioners of Divisions.

The executive management of the police in each district is vested, under the general direction of the Magistrate of the District, in a Superintendent of Police, who is assisted by a Deputy Superintendent, and has in some cases one or more Assistant Superintendents under him.

Railway Police.—A special police organisation exists in connection with the railways of this Presidency—the North-Western which traverses Sind, the B. B. & C. I., the G. I. P. and the M. & S. M. Railways. The police employed along these lines of rail are under the supervision of three Superintendents. The Railway Police form a distinct body quite independent of the Police of the districts in which they serve, but their pay and prospects are identical with those of the District Police. Since the year 1919 the cost of the Crime and Order Police is wholly debited to the Provincial Revenues and that of the Watch and Ward Staff is borne by Railway Administrations.

Criminal Investigation Department.—In addition to the police attached to individual districts there exists a special organization for the detection of crime called the Criminal Investigation Department, which includes the Finger Print Bureau and is under the immediate control of a Deputy Inspector-General of Police. The Criminal Investigation Department, in co-operation with the Police of other provinces, is employed in the prevention of the spread of serious crime, in the investigation into crime having ramifications over several jurisdictions and in the pursuit of criminals. The Finger Print Bureau has been working satisfactorily since its establishment in 1901.

MOFUSSIL POLICE

Reviewed as a whole, the year was normal in all respects: the Police were able to go about the even tenor of their ways without serious distractions due to industrial or political disturbances. The Civil Disobedience Movement was entirely dormant during the year under report. There was a decrease in the total reported crime—especially marked under class VI. The total reported serious crime was also less—the decrease being mainly under " House-breakings " and " Receiving stolen property ".

The discretion vested in the Police by section 157 (*1*) (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, was used in a larger number of cases than in 1934. There was some fall in the cases pending with the Police. Taking crime as a whole, though the figures show a slight deterioration in detection, the percentage of recovery

of stolen property improved appreciably. The number of cognizable cases dealt with direct by the Magistrates has decreased slightly, but the amount of non-cognizable crime increased.

As regards the Police work in general, their reputation for efficiency and devotion to duty can be said to have been well maintained and they have performed their multifarious duties, always onerous and often unpleasant, with loyalty and a high sense of duty.

The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported during the year was 143,789 as against 144,189 in 1934—a net decrease of 400 cases under all classes. The total number of cognizable cases dealt with by the Police *suo motu* during the year was 26,058 while those dealt with by Magistrates direct amounted to 11,767, giving a total of 37,825 as against a total of 38,935 in 1934. The number of cases reported under more important heads of crime included:—Murders 371, attempts at murder and culpable homicides 145, dacoities 150, robberies 504, house-breakings with intent to commit an offence, etc., 4,867, thefts (including cattle thefts) 6,916 and receiving stolen property 311.

The incidence of total crime under the Indian Penal Code for this Presidency, including Railways, remained stationary at 1·10 in 1935 as in the two previous years, while that of serious crime dropped very slightly from ·79 in 1934 to ·78 in 1935.

The Bombay Suburban and Ratnagiri districts maintained their position of remaining respectively at the top and at the bottom in the order of criminality with their respective incidences of crime, viz., 3·81 and ·30 per 1,000 of population.

Inclusive of cases pending from the preceding year the number of police cognizable cases amounted to 30,449 against 31,341 in 1934. The number of cases excluded as false or due to mistakes of law or fact was 4,141 as against 4,186 in the year before. The percentage of cases excluded to cases for disposal stood at 13·59 against 13·35 in 1934. Of the 4,141 excluded cases referred to, 600 cases were classed as maliciously false as against 583 in 1934. The percentage of such cases to the total number of cases for disposal rose from 1·86 in 1934 to 1·97 in 1935.

The number of pending cases at the close of the year was 3,884 as against 4,091 in 1934: of these 3,884 cases, 3,072 were with Magistrates and 812 with the Police, while the figures for 1934 were 3,223 and 868 respectively.

Eliminating cases excluded and those pending at the close of the year, real cognizable crime disposed of during the year works out to 22,353 cases as against 23,009 cases in 1934—a decrease of 656 cases.

The total number of undetected cases during the year under report was 6,175 as against 6,051 in 1934. The percentage of undetected cases to true cases disposed of (all classes) works out at 27·62 in 1935 against 26·29 in 1934.

Out of 15,108 cases sent for trial, 14,308 ended in conviction as against 15,148 out of 15,923 cases tried in 1934: thus the percentage of cases convicted to those tried was 94·70 as against 95·13 in 1934 under all classes and 91·14 against 91·54 under the Indian Penal Code.

Including pending cases, offences under Special and Local Laws dealt with by the Police numbered 7,971 in 1935 as against 8,980 in 1934.

The number of direct complaints dealt with by Magistrates in 1935 was 11,767 against 11,942 in 1934. Of these 7,301 ended in conviction as against 7,017 in 1934, giving a percentage of convictions to cases tried of 62·04 against 58·75 in 1934.

The total number of persons arrested by the Police *suo motu* was 25,925 as against 27,972 in 1934. Inclusive of the persons concerned in cases pending from the previous year, the total number of persons for disposal was 31,617 as against 34,080 in 1934. Persons released without being brought to trial numbered 641 as against 773 in 1934, giving a percentage of 2·47 of the total arrested as against 2·76 in 1934. Of the 31,617 persons for disposal, 25,269 were tried during the year; 19,130 were convicted, giving a percentage of 75·71 of convictions against 75·18 in 1934. The number of persons awaiting trial or investigation at the end of the year was 5,311 as against 5,637 in 1934, giving a percentage of 16·80 of the total number of persons for disposal as compared with 16·54 in 1934.

Reported non-cognizable crime rose from 105,254 to 105,964 during the year—an increase of 710 cases and the highest reported during the last decade.

The total number of cases for disposal (including those pending from the previous year) was 111,417 as against 110,867 in 1934. Of the 111,417 cases, 88,556 were tried and 77,470 ended in conviction against 88,009 and 75,109 respectively in 1934, giving a percentage of 87·48 cases convicted to cases tried as against 85·34 in 1934.

The number of persons concerned in non-cognizable cases who appeared before the Courts in 1935 was 150,446 as against 151,596 in 1934. 9,151 persons were discharged after appearance without trial; 116,553 were tried of whom 84,497 were convicted and 32,056 discharged or acquitted against 6,399; 119,526; 81,144 and 38,382 respectively in 1934. The percentage of persons convicted to those tried rose from 67·88 in 1934 to 72·49 during 1935.

The value of property stolen during 1935 in cognizable cases was Rs. 7·22 lakhs against Rs. 10·21 lakhs in 1934; the value of such property recovered in 1935 was Rs. 2·27 lakhs as against Rs. 3·75 lakhs in the year before.

During the year under report, 2,667 out of 19,130 persons convicted were identified as having been previously convicted, and 711 were classed as "Habitual offenders" against 2,967, 20,567 and 773 respectively in 1934.

The usual duties in connection with the licences and supervision of Public Conveyances as well as the escort of prisoners and treasure were performed by the Police. In addition to these, the Police served 224,286 summonses and warrants, extinguished 1,103 fires, destroyed 75,814 stray dogs, investigated 1,097 cases referred to them by the Magistracy, as well as 40,014 petty offences under the Cantonment, Public Conveyances, Motor Vehicles and other minor Acts, enquired into 1,194 suicides, 4,960 accidents in the districts in addition to 716 on the Railways and 472 suspicious or sudden deaths; seven Military deserters were also apprehended by the Police.

During the year under report 2,504 motor vehicles were registered in the Presidency and 11,037 were re-registered.

From the reports of motor accidents due to rash driving, mechanical defects, etc., received from the districts, it is noticed that 141 persons were killed or died of injuries, while 1,399 persons received injuries as against 112 and 1,388 respectively in 1934. The number of accidents has also increased from 1,223 in 1934 to 1,450 during the year under report.

The total strength of the Police included 778 officers and 17,576 head constables and constables. The cost of the Police, including the Railway Police and the clerical establishment, for the financial year 1935–36 in the Presidency proper was Rs. 99·1 lakhs as against Rs. 97·6 lakhs in 1934–35. The average cost per policeman (exclusive of the clerical establishment) in the Presidency proper increased from Rs. 503 to Rs. 516.

MOFUSSIL POLICE

The proportion of Police to area, population and cognizable crime investigated in 1935 was one Policeman to 4·49 square miles, 2·19 Railway miles, 917 persons and 1·38 cognizable crime investigated, as against 4·20 square miles, 2·33 Railway miles, 916 persons and 1·42 cognizable crime investigated in the previous year.

SIND POLICE

There was very little political agitation during the year. The Quetta earthquake caused a considerable amount of work to be thrown on the police in making arrangements for refugees and exercising control at railway stations, hospitals and refugee camps. The efforts of the police of the Upper Sind Frontier District to check the activities of dacoits were remarkably successful and there was a substantial drop in the number of dacoities and robberies.

Cognizable crime reported decreased from 11,825 in 1934 to 11,523 in 1935. The number of cases under the Indian Penal Code dropped from 11,283 to 10,989 and cases under Class VI (which are principally offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable) from 542 to 534. Offences increased in Sukkur, Dadu and Nawabshah and the decrease was most marked in Karachi and Tatta, Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier and on Sind Railways. The number of cases reported under the more important heads of crime was murders 243; attempts at murder and culpable homicide 132; dacoities 29; robberies 117; house breakings with intent to commit an offence 2,748; thefts 2,395; cattle-thefts 1,488; and receiving stolen property 226. Conjugal infidelity was the cause of most of the murders. The number of cases excluded as false was 4,046, of which 587 were declared to be maliciously false. The proportion of true crime to population worked out to one per 527 inhabitants. The percentage of undetected cases was 49·20 against 47·84 in 1934. Including pending cases offences under special and local laws dealt with by the police numbered 507 in 1935 against 465 in the preceding year. The number of persons arrested by the police in police cases was 13,809 as against 14,501 in 1934.

The total number of cognizable cases disposed of by the Magistrates during the year was 1,701 against 1,561 in the preceding year. The total number of persons tried was 3,305. The number of non-cognizable cases dealt with by the Magistrates rose from 32,473 to 40,154.

The total strength of the police executive force was 5,707 in 1935 against 5,676 in 1934. The total cost of the police,

including the Railway Police and the clerical staff, for the financial year 1935–36 was Rs. 37·48 lakhs as compared with Rs. 37·11 lakhs in 1934–35.

BOMBAY CITY POLICE

Although the year was not marked by any special activities, the ordinary calls on the police services remained unabated.

The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences during the year 1935 numbered 207,205 against 158,331 in 1934, the total increase over last year's figures being 48,874 cases which relate mainly to offences under local or special laws. The total number of cognizable cases of all classes reported to the police was 140,162 against 109,814 in 1934. Cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code fell to the lowest level since 1911, due to the continuous and systematic employment of preventive measures.

There was an increase of 30,428 cases under the Local Acts, the total number being 133,348 against 102,920 in the previous year. The number of such cases taken up is in direct proportion to the number of men available and to their freedom from other pre-occupations, so that an increase is generally an indication that the force has found the time to deal with such cases, because it has not been otherwise engaged with strikes, disturbances and more serious forms of crime.

Including 1,866 pending cases there were 142,028 cases for disposal against 111,474 in 1934. 139,642 cases of all classes were classified as true against 109,449 in 1934. Of these, 131,277 resulted in conviction, giving a percentage of 94·01 compared with 91·61 in 1934. The percentage of true cases to cases reported stands at 98·32.

The total number of cases of all classes remaining undetected at the end of the year under report was 3,372 against 3,320 in 1934. The percentage of non-detection works out to 2·37 against 2·98.

There were 72 cases of murder and attempted murder including 11 pending cases against 67 in 1934. Of these 20 ended in conviction, 12 ended in acquittal, 16 remained undetected (including 14 infanticide cases), 21 were pending at the end of the year, in one case the accused became insane and in the remaining two the accused died before trial.

Including 1,119 cases pending from the preceding year, the offences under the special and local laws dealt with by the police numbered 134,185 against 103,742 in 1934. Of these,

128,626 ended in conviction. There were appreciable increases under the Bombay City Police Act, Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act and Municipal Act, the cases recorded under each being 77,199 ; 3,129 and 25,959 respectively.

Under section 121 of the Bombay City Police Act, 4,869 beggars were dealt with while 47 beggars were externed under section 27 (*2*) of the Act.

In their efforts to suppress betting and gaming in city limits the police raided 12 bucket shops and 718 other gaming houses, arresting in all 4,309 persons. Of these 2,438 were convicted. The police arrested also 2,813 persons for gaming in public places, of whom 2,317 were convicted.

The total number of direct Magisterial cognizable cases was 25,622 against 22,778 in 1934. Of these, 24,561 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 95·86. The total number of persons involved in these cases was 25,726, of whom 24,568 were convicted.

During the year under report 144,300 persons were prosecuted by the police exclusive of 2,466 under arrest at the close of 1934 against 113,777 in 1934. Of these, 136,590 were convicted. The percentage thus stands at 93·07 against 90·60 in 1934.

The total number of non-cognizable cases for disposal before the magistracy was 44,179 of which 29,974 ended in conviction. These non-cognizable cases involved 45,817 persons of whom 30,019 were convicted.

The total value of property alleged to have been stolen in cognizable cases reported to the police amounted to Rs. 6·81 lakhs as compared with Rs. 7·36 lakhs in 1934. The total value of property recovered was Rs. 1·87 lakhs, a recovery percentage of 27·40 as compared with 22·91 in 1934.

During the year warnings were given to 43 persons for non-compliance with the requirements of the law relating to presses, books and newspapers and security was demanded from 19 presses and 23 newspapers.

The Vigilance Branch showed increased returns in respect of action taken under the Bombay Children Act and the Prevention of Prostitution Act so that 716 children were sent to the Children's Remand Home as against 555 in the preceding year. There were 246 cases in connection with prostitution against 234 in 1934.

The police registered in all 4,160 cars, 217 motor cycles and 365 heavy motor vehicles. The total number of motor

vehicles running in the city during the year was 12,500 approximately.

During the year 101 persons were killed and 3,524 persons were injured in street accidents as compared with 102 killed and 3,176 injured in the preceding year. Motor vehicles alone were responsible for 86 deaths and injuries to 2,278 persons.

The public conveyances other than motor vehicles running in the city comprised 2,189 victorias, 1,515 labour carts and 214 hand carts.

The total permanent strength of the police force at the close of the year was 4,499 as against 4,228 in the previous year.

The population of the city according to the census of 1931 is 1,161,383 and the proportion of crime to population on these figures stands at 1 to 8·30 as compared with 1 to 10·60 in 1934. The proportion of crime to each police unit stands at 31·09 as compared with 25·92 in 1934.

VILLAGE POLICE

Under the provisions of Bombay Act VIII of 1867, the Village Police are subject to the control and direction of the Commissioner, administered by the different District Magistrates. It is their special duty to prevent crime and public nuisances and to detect and arrest offenders within village limits. They are not stipendiary, but receive perquisites from the inhabitants of the village or rent-free lands or small sums of money from Government. In each village the Village Police are under the charge of the police patel, who is often, but by no means always, the person performing the duties of revenue patel. His duties as police patel are to furnish the Magistrate of the district with any returns or information called for, and to keep him constantly informed as to the state of crime and all matters connected with the Village Police and the health and general condition of the community in his village. Under a form of administration which preserves the village as the unit of collection in revenue matters, the institution of Village Police naturally holds an important place.

There are no Village Police in Sind, but village trackers (pagis) are retained and employed for tracking and identification of footprints.

The village police rendered special assistance in 353 cases during the year under report, as against 415 cases in the previous year. 315 village policemen were rewarded as against 334 in

1934. Of these 207 were rewarded by the grant of Good Service Tickets or commendatory certificates or swords, and the remainder by money rewards amounting to Rs. 1,588. On the other hand, 447 village police were reported for neglect of duty of whom 422 were punished departmentally as against 543 and 524 respectively in 1934. 62 village police were prosecuted in cognizable cases with the result that 40 were convicted.

GOVERNMENT MALE AND FEMALE WORKHOUSES

By the European Vagrancy Act of 1874, a person of European extraction (which does not include those commonly known as Eurasians or East Indians) found asking for alms or wandering about without any employment or visible means of subsistence is a "vagrant" and may be required by a police officer to appear before a Magistrate. If the latter thinks that the vagrant is not likely to obtain employment he sends him to a Government Workhouse known as the Working Men's Hostel, where he is kept. If the Magistrate is of opinion that the vagrant is likely to get employment in any other place in India he may at his discretion forward the vagrant to such a place.

If after a lapse of a reasonable time in a workhouse no suitable employment is obtainable for the vagrant, the local Government may cause him to be removed from British India at Government expense or may release him.

Penalties are provided by the Act for refusal to go before a Magistrate, for quitting the workhouse without leave etc., two years imprisonment being the maximum penalty for the latter offence.

The Government Male Workhouse is now administered by the Salvation Army, which receives a grant from Government. Destitute Europeans may go voluntarily to the King Edward's Home which is managed by the Salvation Army and also receives a grant from Government.

The total number of inmates in the Working Men's Hostel during the year ending the 31st December 1935 was 51, out of whom 30 were newly admitted. Twenty-five were committed by Magistrates in the Bombay City, four by Magistrates in the mofussil and one from Madras.

Twenty-three inmates were discharged during the year. Three of them found employment, four were restored to family or friends in India, nine were sent to King Edward's Home, four were sentenced to imprisonment for refusal of duties, one was repatriated to Spain and two to Malta. Seven deserted.

The total cost of the hostel to Government was Rs. 8,969 against Rs. 9,616 in the preceding year. The average daily population was 18·8 and the average cost per head per day was Rs. 1-4-11.

The maximum period of residence was five months of inmates who left the hostel and 10 months of those still in it.

There was one inmate in the Government Female Workhouse during the year against none in the preceding year. After a very short stay she was sent under medical advice to St. George's Hospital and subsequently to the Yeravda Mental Hospital.

JAILS

There was a decrease in the number of convicted prisoners viz., 35,937 against 36,849 in 1934. An increase was however recorded in the number of undertrials whose figure rose from 87,168 to 89,488. The Visapur Prison was continued on a temporary basis during the year, but made permanent from January 1st, 1936, and designated as "The Government Prison Farm, Visapur". At this institution facilities are provided for training convicts in modern agricultural and farming methods, dairying and poultry farming.

The average daily jail population in the Presidency was 10,560 convicted, 99 civil and 2,702 undertrial prisoners against 11,262; 91 and 2,834 respectively in 1934. Under the remission system 4,543 prisoners were released as against 5,078 in 1934. The number of children admitted was 13 against 16 in 1934. Now that the Children's Act has been extended to most parts of the Presidency, it will not be necessary in future to commit any children to prison.

The number of adolescent prisoners between the ages of 16 and 21 during 1935 was 1,542 males and 86 females. This figure is much too high although a decrease on the 1934 figures of 1,941 males and 14 females. The number of persons sentenced to simple imprisonment was 2,167 as against 1,958 in 1934. The number is on the increase, the main reason being that the sections under which the persons were convicted do not give any alternative to simple imprisonment. A very large number of persons were convicted under the Railway Act. The number of habituals admitted totalled 3,069 against 3,267 in 1934.

The number of prisoners fettered for punishment or security was 5,812 against 6,488 in 1934. 24 prisoners escaped from larger prisons against 14 in the year before. Fifty-three cases

of prison offences were dealt with by criminal courts as against 25 in 1934. 10,592 prison offences were dealt with by Prison Superintendents against 11,166 in 1934. Corporal punishment was administered in 44 cases compared with 40 cases in 1934. Special remissions were awarded in 17,143 cases.

The death rate in the jails was 11·8 against 12·6 in 1934 and the sick rate was also less, 19·7 against 20·5 in the previous year. There were two outbreaks of Cerebrospinal Fever at Visapur during the year. The first case appeared in March followed by two others during the same month. The second outbreak occurred in October, there being two cases.

The value of articles supplied from jail factories for use in the various prisons was Rs. 82,303 against Rs. 68,636 in 1934. On a commercial basis this would show a profit of Rs. 16,461. The Jail Department now produces almost all its own vegetables. Expenditure on this item dropped from Rs. 26,000 in 1932 to Rs. 8,000 in 1935.

The net profit on jail manufactures fell slightly during the year, the decrease being due to larger supplies to Government Departments, which are charged at lower rates than the public. As the object of jail industries is not to make a profit but to keep the prisoners employed, the figure of net receipts, viz., Rs. 1·93 lakhs is not unsatisfactory.

Progress was maintained in the giving of instruction and lectures, particularly to women prisoners and juveniles. The schools in the juvenile sections at Yeravda and Nasik continued to flourish, and new schools were started at Belgaum and Ahmedabad. A new Special Juvenile Section was started at Hyderabad and two teachers were sanctioned for a new school. At Poona two of the staff of the Primary school for women regularly attend twice a week to teach the women prisoners handicrafts and other subjects. Magic lantern lectures were given in eleven prisons.

The gross cost of guarding and maintaining prisoners in 1935 was Rs. 15·67 lakhs and the net cost after deducting profits was Rs. 13·74 lakhs or 104 per head. The average dietary charge per prisoner was Rs. 27–6–7, but if the value of articles supplied from prison gardens, dairies, etc. is taken into account the average cost per prisoner would be Rs. 34–5–8.

BORSTAL SCHOOL, DHARWAR, AND BORSTAL ASSOCIATION

Satisfactory progress was maintained in the reformation of adolescent criminals. The most important feature of the

year was the raising of the minimum Borstal sentence from two to three years in order to give the delinquent the benefit of more prolonged treatment. At the same time, there has been an increased use of the system of release on licence as a method of completing a boy's reformation. Out of 144 boys released on licence during the year only 24 broke conditions and had their licences revoked.

Out of 212 new admissions to the school 74 came from Bombay and Poona and in 43 cases the Inspector General of Prisons had to refer to Government for the conversion of sentences of imprisonment into detention in the school.

The year opened with 368 boys in the school and at the end of the year the number was 401. Educational training has advanced considerably. Besides the classes held in the Vernacular, Kanarese, Marathi, Gujarati, Sindhi and Urdu, a beginning was made during the year to instruct boys in simple Natural History.

Industrial training is well emphasized. Carpentry continued as the principal school industry in which 90 boys received training. The gross earnings from this amounted to Rs. 3,283. Weaving is another industry taught in the school, which turned out all its requirements in cotton cloth to the value of Rs. 694. The industry is expected to expand in the coming year with the appointment of a weaving instructor. The school pays attention also to the teaching of tailoring and gardening. Vegetables growing, flower gardening and dry farming continue to be taught. The rainfall was poor but the output has increased by Rs. 200.

Physical training receives adequate attention. Half an hour's morning drill is compulsory for every boy unless excused on medical grounds. In the evening all boys are at games for about 1½ hours. The school hockey team played 19 matches.

There were 328 punishments against 295 in the previous year, the percentage for the year being 84·7 as against 88·3 in 1934. Three cases were dealt with by the Courts for a combined assault on the chief supervisor, the youths committed and sentenced each to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.

Corporal punishment was inflicted in ten cases. Sixteen inmates of the school were transferred to the juvenile section of the Yeravda Central Prison.

The total cost of maintenance of the school is Rs. 52,841 against Rs. 42,746 in 1934. The average cost of diet was Rs. 38-2-5 against Rs. 28-14-2.

The chief innovation of the Borstal Association, during the year was the institution of a Committee to investigate the cases of boys reported for breach of license. In three cases out of the 12 investigated by this Committee the licenses were not revoked, and the boys were given a further chance.

As compared with last year's figures, there was an increase in the number of non-official probation officers and a decrease in that of the officials. This is an indication of the greater attempts being made to secure the interest of the general public in this kind of social work. Another noteworthy feature was the greater number of cases entrusted to the salaried probation officers. The name of the association has since been changed to the Bombay Presidency Probation and After-care Association.

CRIMINAL TRIBES

The total population of the Criminal Tribes Settlements for the year ending March 31, 1936, was 8,183 against 8,199 in the previous year. The population of the free colonies was 7,099 as against 6,865. Owing to unstable economic conditions and continued trade depression great efforts were needed to keep the people in various settlements employed during the year. 1,525 men, 727 women and 93 half-timers were employed in the Spinning and Weaving Mills, Railway Workshops or Factories. The paper mill at Mundwa absorbed many of the settlers transferred from the Nira Project settlement. The Western India Match Factory provided regular work for Ambernath Settlement. The forest lumbering at Khanapur and its sub-settlement provided work for settlers in this area. The Railway workshops at Dohad continued to employ the majority of settlers at Dohad. The mills at Sholapur absorbed 730 men. The general health of the settlers and of those living in free colonies was good on the whole. Most of the settlers live in huts of their own construction.

The infant welfare centres and the school children clinics in Sholapur and Hubli settlements continued to do good work and the scientific treatment of venereal diseases at Hubli proved to be of great value.

Education in settlements is compulsory for both boys and girls. Out of a total population of 8,183 in the settlements proper, the numbers of children attending the day and night schools are 1,856 and 357 respectively, and out of a population of 7,099 in the free colonies the corresponding numbers are 1,294 and 223. Thus the number of children attending day and night schools per thousand of the population is 270·4

for settlements and 213·6 for free colonies. In addition, 335 children from settlements and free colonies attend outside vernacular schools and 16 children attend English schools. Vocational training is also provided by the Department. Seventy-three lads have been apprenticed in various trades, such as carpentry, tailoring, smithy, weaving, motor driving and chappal making.

There were 206 children in the Manual Training classes of settlement schools. During the year, 25 boys have passed the examination in carpentry and drawing, and 9 in weaving. Training in agriculture was given to 44 lads in agricultural settlements.

During the year 273 persons from the settlements were convicted for various offences in 281 cases as compared with 267 persons convicted in the previous year in 249 cases. There were 242 absconders in all as againt the total of 235 of the previous year, untraced at the close of the year, of whom 138 only were registered settlers as against 151 of the previous year.

Five hundred and forty-one persons (including 137 registered persons) were discharged on licence from the settlements. The total number of ex-settlers who were being supervised on licence was 1,099 registered persons with 3,260 dependants.

Women's Homes at Hubli and Bijapur did good work. The Children's Homes at Hubli, Sholapur and Baramati contained 90 inmates at the close of the year under report.

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE, WEATHER AND CROPS

Presidency Proper

THE year 1935–36 was, from the agricultural stand-point, fairly satisfactory over a large part of the Bombay Presidency. The outstanding features of the season were long breaks in the rains during the growing period, mostly in July and August and again in the latter half of September over the greater part of the Presidency, and the early cessation of the monsoon. The long breaks caused much anxiety and reduced the yields of *kharif* crops to some extent. The season was particularly unfavourable for rice. Judging from the outturn of crops the season was fairly good over most of the Konkan, the West Deccan and the irrigated areas ; fairly satisfactory in Gujarat (except Ahmedabad), the East Deccan and the Karnatak and somewhat poor in the Ahmedabad district. The *rabi* season was poor in most of Gujarat due to scarcity or absence of late rains and prevalence of excessive heat. In the Deccan and the Karnatak, however, notwithstanding the adverse factors, such as an excess of rain in October in the Deccan, easterly dry winds in the Karnatak and the occurrence of unexpected rain with hail-showers in parts of both these divisions, the *rabi* crops, on the whole, gave fairly good yields.

The distribution of the rainfall of the season was generally uneven both as regards area and period, yet in many areas the deficiency of rain in one month was counterbalanced by its abundance in the following month or *vice versa* with the result that in spite of the uneven distribution the season under review may on the whole be regarded as fairly satisfactory.

Gross and Net Cropped Areas.—The gross cropped area increased from 29,039,000 acres in 1934–35 to 29,373,000 acres in 1935–36, while the net cropped area increased from 28,147,000 acres to 28,540,000 acres. The most noticeable increase occurred in the Deccan (+140,000 acres) and the Karnatak (+ 193,000 acres) thus reflecting the favourable nature of the sowing rains in these divisions.

Twice Cropped Area.—This showed a set back of 59,000 acres, having fallen from 892,000 acres to 833,000 acres. The decrease was shared by all the Divisions in the Presidency, but was specially marked in North Gujarat (—24,000 acres) and North Deccan (—24,000 acres), where owing to the irregular late rains of the season it was not found possible to raise two crops.

BOMBAY, 1935-36

Cultivated and Uncultivated Area

(Area in thousands of acres)

Details	Bombay Presidency	
	1935-36	1934-35
A—Cultivated Area	Acres	Acres
Gross cropped area	29,373	29,039
Area cropped more than once	— 833	— 892
Net area cropped	28,540	28,147
Current fallows	+ 5,147	+ 5,533
Total, Cultivated Area ..	33,687	33,680
B—Uncultivated Area		
Available for cultivation (culturable waste)	861	871
Not available for cultivation .. Forest	8,492	8,511
Not available for cultivation .. Others	5,680	5,658
Total, Uncultivated Area ..	15,033	15,040
Total Area ..	48,720	48,720

NATURE OF THE CROPS

Food Crops.—The area under food crops i.e., cereals and pulses, sugarcane and fruits and vegetables, showed a decline of 304,000 acres or 1·5 per cent. below the previous year. Among the *kharif* crops *bajri* and rice dropped by 97,000 acres or 2·5 per cent. and by 76,000 acres or 3·7 per cent. respectively as compared with the previous year. The fall in the area under *bajri* was due partly to extended cultivation under cotton and partly to insufficient sowing rain over a large part of the Deccan which is the chief *bajri* tract in the Presidency, while that under rice may be attributed to deficient rains at the time of sowing especially in North Gujarat where the decrease was mainly noticeable. The area under *jowar*, which is grown both as a *kharif* and *rabi* crop, was reduced by 102,000 acres or 1·3 per cent. as compared with the previous year. Under the *rabi* crops wheat showed a decrease of 43,000 acres or 2·5 per cent. below the previous year. The area under gram also showed a reduction of 74,000 acres or 9·7 per cent. when compared with the preceding year.

Non-food Crops.—The area under non-food crops, which include cotton, tobacco and oil-seeds, showed an increase of 638,000 acres or 7·6 per cent. over the previous year. The most noticeable increase was in the area under oil-seeds which expanded by 566,000 acres or 40·7 per cent. over the preceding year. The area under cotton also showed an expansion of 506,000 acres or 13·8 per cent. when compared with the previous year. There was an expansion of area under groundnut and sesamum crops, but the most apparent increase was under "Other Oil-seeds" owing to the transfer of area under "Safflower" from the class of "Dyes" to the class of "Oil-seeds". The area under tobacco decreased by 20,000 acres or 11·1 per cent. when compared with the previous year. The total cropped area thus showed an increase of 334,000 acres or 1·2 per cent. as compared with the previous year.

Cropped Area

(Area in thousands of acres)

Crops	Bombay Presidency (proper)	
	1934-35	1935-36
I—Food Crops	Acres	Acres
(*a*) Cereals and Pulses—		
Jowari	7,945	7,843
Bajri	3,946	3,849
Rice	2,048	1,972
Wheat	1,734	1,691
Gram	764	690
Others	3,712	3,802
Total, Cereals and Pulses ..	20,149	19,847
(*b*) Sugarcane	75	83
(*c*) Other food crops*	440	430
Total Food Crops ..	20,664	20,360
II—Non-food Crops		
(*a*) Tobacco	180	160
(*b*) Oil-seeds	1,392	1,958
(*c*) Cotton	3,657	4,163
(*d*) Other non-food crops.†	3,146	2,732
Total, Non-food Crops ..	8,375	9,013
Total Crops ..	29,039	29,373

*These include "Condiments and Spices", "Fruits and Vegetables" and "Miscellaneous food crops".

†These include "Dyes", "Drugs and Narcotics" excluding Tobacco, which has been separately noted, "Fodder" and "Miscellaneous Non-food Crops".

The variations under principal crops are explained below.

Jowari and Bajri.—The following table compares the extent of variations in area under these staple crops in the different divisions of the Presidency proper.

(Area in thousands of acres)

Divisions	Jowari			Bajri		
	Average*	1934-35	1935-36	Average*	1934-35	1935-36
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Gujarat	600	605	671	349	320	350
Deccan	4,737	4,854	4,722	3,274	3,126	3,050
Karnatak	2,590	2,486	2,449	423	500	449
Total, Presidency Proper.	7,927	7,945	7,842	4,046	3,946	3,849

*Average of ten years 1921-22 to 1930-31.

Rice.—The area under rice decreased by 76,000 acres to 1,972,000 acres during the year under report. The decrease was noticeable in North Gujarat and may be attributed to deficient rains at the sowing season.

Wheat.—The area under wheat declined by 43,000 acres as compared with the previous year, most of the decrease being in the Bijapur district as a result of inadequate rains at the time of sowing.

Oil-seeds.—The area under oil-seeds showed an apparent increase of 566,000 acres or 40·7 per cent. over the previous year owing to the transfer of the area under " safflower " from the class of " Dyes " to the class of " Oil-seeds ". The area under groundnut increased by 30,000 acres to 892,000 acres during the year under report, the increase being shared by almost all the districts in the Presidency.

Cotton.—The area under cotton showed an expansion of 506,000 acres from 3,657,000 acres in 1934-35 to 4,163,000 acres during the year under report. The increase was contributed by all the districts in the Deccan and the Karnatak.

Irrigated Area

The area irrigated decreased from 1,092,000 acres in 1934-35 to 1,061,000 acres during the year under review, mainly in Gujarat and the Karnatak.

Irrigated Area

(Area in thousands of acres)

Details	Bombay Presidency (proper)	
	1934-35	1935-36
A—Area Irrigated	Acres.	Acres.
Irrigated from Government canals	202	213
Irrigated from private canals	91	87
Irrigated from wells	619	622
Irrigated from tanks	147	113
Irrigated from other sources	33	26
Total A—Area Irrigated ..	1,092	1,061
B—Crops Irrigated		
Rice	225	168
Wheat	184	194
Barley	10	12
Jowari	213	218
Bajri	43	35
Maize	26	23
Other cereals and pulses	112	99
Sugarcane	74	82
Other food crops	154	165
Cotton	34	43
Other non-food crops	188	181
Total B—Crops Irrigated ..	1,263	1,220

Note.—The difference in totals A (area irrigated) and B (crops irrigated) is due to the inclusion in the latter of the area cropped more than once.

Outturn of Crops.—The following table compares the acreage under food grain crops (Cereals and Pulses) in each division of the Bombay Presidency proper and their approximate outturn in tons during the year under report with similar statistics for the two preceding years :—

Division	Area in thousands of acres			Outturn in thousands of tons		
	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Gujarat	2,550	2,398	2,466	754	746	758
Deccan	11,104	11,356	11,121	1,904	2,056	2,070
Karnatak	4,542	4,794	4,657	928	921	831
Konkan	1,604	1,601	1,603	628	694	656
Total Bombay Presidency proper	19,800	20,149	19,847	4,214	4,417	4,315

It will be seen from the above table that both the area and outturn of the food grain crops fell slightly by 1·5 per cent. and 2·3 per cent. respectively as compared with the previous year.

Condition of the Agricultural Population.—As regards prices of agricultural produce there was scarcely any improvement during the year under report except in the case of rice, wheat and groundnut. The slump conditions which commenced in 1930–31 still continued during the year under review, the prices of jowar, bajri and cotton showing a further downward tendency which was specially marked in the case of cotton.

The condition of cattle was generally satisfactory. For, although rinderpest and foot and mouth diseases appeared as usual in some districts, they did not assume anywhere such a serious aspect as to interfere with the agricultural operations. Wages of agricultural labour remained generally the same as in the previous year.

Sind

In Sind the climatic conditions during the kharif season of 1935 were characterized by sub-normal rainfall and high temperatures accompanied by irregular dust-storms. In the Right Bank tracts the season was mild and dry. A hot wave passed during the month of September, which scorched flower buds and partially developed bolls of cotton resulting in reduction of its yield considerably. The rainfall in Karachi district was, in general, beneficial to kharif crops although it hindered the progress of rice transplantation to some extent. The cotton crop in Middle Sind suffered from hot winds and dust-storms in the early stages of growth and the humid cloudy weather encouraged insect pests and plant diseases. On the whole the season under report was not favourable for the cotton crop, as there was considerable shedding of flowers and bolls. In the northern portion of Right Bank areas, the cotton crop was severely damaged by the black-headed cricket and had to be resown in certain badly affected areas.

Cropped area.—The gross cropped area, the twice cropped area, and the net cropped area showed a considerable increase of 176,620 ; 46,139 and 130,481 acres respectively over the previous year.

NATURE OF THE CROPS

Cultivated and Uncultivated Area

(Area in thousands of acres)

Details		1935-36	1934-35
A—Cultivated Area		Acres.	Acres.
Gross cropped area	.. .. ..	5,262	5,085
Area cropped more than once	.. .. ..	—476	—430
Net area cropped	.. .. ..	4,786	4,655
Current fallows	.. .. ..	+5,193	+5,185
	Total, Cultivated Area ..	9,979	9,840
B—Uncultivated Area			
Available for cultivation (culturable waste)	.. .. ..	5,996	5,815
Not available for cultivation	.. Forest ..	722	720
	.. Others ..	13,461	13,819
	Total, Uncultivated Area ..	20,179	20,354
	Total Area ..	30,158	30,194

NATURE OF THE CROPS

Food Crops.—The area under food crops, i.e., cereals, pulses, sugarcane, condiments and spices, fruits and vegetables, and other miscellaneous food crops increased by 45,000 acres above the previous year and by 316,000 acres as compared with the average of ten years (1921–22 to 1930–31). The area under " other food crops " increased by 3,000 acres as compared with the previous year. The rice crop showed a decrease of 4,000 acres as compared with the previous year.

Non-food Crops.—The area under non-food crops which consist of cotton, tobacco, oil-seeds, and other "non-food crops" such as dyes, drugs and narcotics, fodder, etc., increased by 132,000 acres over the area of the previous year. Cotton showed an increase of 145,000 acres, and oil-seeds of 20,000 acres during the year under report over the previous year. Other " non-food crops " including fodders showed a decline of 37,000 acres as

compared with the previous year. The net result of the variations in the food and non-food crops showed an increase of 177,000 acres, over the total cropped area of the preceding year.

Cropped Area

(Area in thousands of acres)

Crops	1934-35	1935-36
I—Food Crops	Acres	Acres
(*a*) Cereals and Pulses—		
Jowari	448	438
Bajri	873	809
Rice	1,129	1,125
Wheat	1,074	1,119
Gram	259	314
Others	269	288
Total, Cereals and Pulses ..	4,052	4,093
(*b*) Sugarcane	4	5
(*c*) Other food crops*	*58*	*61*
Total, Food Crops ..	4,114	4,159
II—Non-food Crops		
(*a*) Tobacco	4	8
(*b*) Oil-seeds	183	203
(*c*) Cotton	623	768
(*d*) Other non-food crops†	161	124
Total, Non-food Crops ..	971	1,103
Total Crops ..	5,085	5,262

*These include " Condiments and Spices ", " Fruits and Vegetables " and " Miscellaneous Food Crops ".

†These include " Dyes ", " Drugs and Narcotics " excluding tobacco, which has been separately noted, " Fodder " and " Miscellaneous Non-food Crops ".

NATURE OF THE CROPS

Irrigated Area

(Area in thousands of acres)

Details		Sind		
		(*a*) and (*b*).	1935-36	1934-35
A—Area irrigated				
Irrigated from Government canals	(*a*)		3,469	3,337
	(*b*)		258	286
Irrigated from private canals	(*a*)		11	11
	(*b*)		1	....
Irrigated from wells	(*a*)		19	39
	(*b*)		....	....
Irrigated from tanks	(*a*)		....	....
	(*b*)		....	....
Irrigated from other sources	(*a*)		64	57
	(*b*)		*320*	*283*
Total, A—Area irrigated ..	(*a*)		3,563	3,444
	(*b*)		*579*	*569*
B—Crops irrigated				
Rice	(*a*)		1,125	1,129
	(*b*)		....	....
Wheat	(*a*)		916	915
	(*b*)		201	159
Barley	(*a*)		7	6
	(*b*)		13	9
Jowari	(*a*)		351	387
	(*b*)		80	54
Bajri	(*a*)		246	291
	(*b*)		3	2
Maize	(*a*)		3	3
	(*b*)		....	....
Other cereals and pulses	(*a*)		133	122
	(*b*)		444	386
Sugarcane	(*a*)		5	4
	(*b*)		....	....
Other food crops	(*a*)		55	54
	(*b*)		5	6
Cotton	(*a*)		767	623
	(*b*)		....	....
Other non-food crops	(*a*)		157	145
	(*b*)		*107*	*148*
Total, B—Crops irrigated ..	(*a*)		3,765	3,679
	(*b*)		*853*	*764*

(*a*) Area irrigated both before and after sowing.

(*b*) Area irrigated only before sowing.

Note.—The difference in totals A (Area irrigated) and B (Crops irrigated) is due to the inclusion in the latter of the area cropped more than once.

The following table compares the area under food grain crops (Cereals and pulses) and their approximate outturn in tons during the year under report, with similar statistics for the two preceding years:—

Division	Area in thousands of acres			Outturn in thousands of tons		
	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Sind ..	4,526	4,052	4,093	1,066	892	934

Condition of the Agricultural population.—The year under review was the fourth year of the working of the Lloyd Barrage and Canal Systems. The irrigation supply was on the whole regular and adequate both on the right and left banks of the river. The total area under cultivation increased over that of the year 1934-35 by 3·5 per cent. and exceeded normal by 13·6 per cent. On account of scanty and uneven rainfall, the cultivation in the barani tract was comparatively small. The general economic condition of the agricultural classes was not satisfactory, though signs of improvement in the economic condition of the cultivators have become more evident especially in the areas commanded by the Barrage Canal Systems. In the non-Barrage tracts particularly in lower Sind, a sequence of unfavourable inundation seasons has resulted in a depression of the economic condition of the cultivators. The prices of agricultural products showed no upward tendency which materially affected the zamindars' resources. The situation is aggravated on account of the indebtedness of agricultural classes which is on the increase. As a result of adverse conditions described above, combined with world-wide depression and slump in the prices of agricultural products, especially in the non-Barrage areas, Government sanctioned relief measures in the shape of remissions, special remissions, etc. to ameliorate the poor lot of the agricultural classes.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Presidency Proper

FEATURES OF THE YEAR

Sugar Development.—During the year all the seven factories referred to in the last year's report worked to their full capacity. In addition the Belvandi Sugar Farm Ltd., erected a plant of

150 tons capacity and crushed nearly 350 acres of cane. Thus there are now eight up-to-date sugar factories in the Deccan. The area of cane grown by the factories was nearly 10,600 acres and the approximate production of sugar was 39,000 tons.

Marketing.—During the year under report the marketing staff surveyed the marketing conditions of (1) groundnuts, (2) linseed, (3) wheat, (4) rice, (5) tobacco, (6) grapes, (7) bananas, (8) strawberries, (9) milk, (10) cattle and (11) eggs.

Further progress was made as a result of the recommendations of the Committee for the marketing of fruits and vegetables in Bombay, 1935. An advisory committee in connection with the marketing of fruits and vegetables has since been appointed by Government representing all interests concerned. The Bombay Corporation has prevented retail sale in the wholesale market and has provided an additional covered shed for wholesale business in the Crawford Market. The railways and the steamship companies have issued instructions for better handling of fruit packages. The Railways, as a trial measure, have given quarter rates on a variety of perishable fruits and vegetables from several important fruit growing centres in the Presidency to Bombay. Further it has been agreed to improve the holds in the steamers so that fruit may not be damaged in transit.

Cotton Markets.—The regulated cotton market at Dhulia, started in 1930–31, has to its credit successful working for six years. The Market Committee has accumulated a saving of Rs. 16,305 in cash and immovable property worth about Rs. 5,500. The regulated cotton market at Amalner, started in 1934–35, was also making satisfactory progress. During the year regulated cotton markets were established at Bailhongal in Belgaum District and at Baramati in Poona District. The question of opening such markets at Bijapur, Dondaiche in Khandesh, Malegaon in Nasik District, Bavla in Ahmedabad District and Broach is under consideration.

Cotton Marketing.—The replacement of short staple cotton by a long staple cotton has helped to solve the difficulties felt in marketing most of the Indian cottons. The efforts of the Lancashire Cotton Committee achieved considerable success in creating greater demand for Indian cotton in Lancashire and nearly five lakhs of bales of cotton were taken during the year under report. The scheme sanctioned by the Indian Central Cotton Committee for extension of Broach Deshi eight-cotton was in operation in the Broach District. This cotton was tested

by the Shirley Institute in Lancashire and some mills in Bombay. Tests were taken by the Matunga laboratory of Broach Deshi eight-cotton grown in Broach mixed with an equal quantity of 1027 A.L.F. grown on Surat farm. It was found that Broach Deshi eight-cotton grown in Broach though slightly inferior in mean fibre length was superior in spinning to 1027 A.L.F. grown on the Surat Farm whether spun alone or mixed with Surat Cotton.

SERVICES RENDERED TO THE PUBLIC AND AGRICULTURAL PROPAGANDA

During the year under report agricultural propaganda work was carried on with enthusiasm and vigour. The Government of India gave substantial monetary help to all provinces for rural uplift work and the Bombay Government got its due share. Schemes for improvement of cattle, poultry, poultry keeping and co-operative egg collection, grading and marketing, were some of the schemes which were financed from the Government of India grant.

During the year the Department organised 102 shows, 2,000 demonstrations, 136 agricultural meetings, 29 magic lantern lectures, 13 Jamabandi meetings and ten cattle shows for educating the cultivators to adopt special items of agricultural improvement.

Seed Supply.—The organisation of the supply of new and improved varieties of seed is one of the major services which the Department is rendering to agriculture.

In Thana district nearly 19,000 lbs. of seed of improved rice strains were distributed to registered seed growers, while in Kolaba district nearly 35,000 lbs. of rice seed were distributed. In Ratnagiri district 16,000 lbs. of seed were supplied to the registered seed growers sufficient for an area of 260 acres. Nearly three lakhs lbs. of seed were made available for general cultivation on an area of 5,000 acres. Improved strains of wheat, nagli, jowar, sugarcane and groundnut were also distributed.

With the help of grants made by the Indian Central Cotton Committee nearly 15 lakhs lbs. of Jayawant cotton seed and 2·78 lakhs lbs. of Gadag No. I cotton seed were distributed in the Karnatak.

Khandesh Banilla Cotton Seed Scheme.—This was the fifth year of the scheme and it was estimated that the Banilla cotton had spread over an area of 130,000 acres.

Surat Cotton Seed Scheme.—Nearly 27 lakhs lbs. of seed were distributed during the year as against 11 lakhs lbs. in the previous year. With the help of the Cotton Control Act now in force it is hoped that Goghari cotton will be completely eliminated from this area.

B.D. 8 Cotton Scheme.—During the year an area of 3,024 acres was under pure B.D. 8 cotton. The area yielded nearly 615 bales of cotton which was sold at a premium of Rs. 37 to Rs. 50 over Broach. Efforts were being made to obtain a better premium for the variety.

Live Stock.—Good progress was made in the improvement of live stock owing to His Excellency the Viceroy's appeal to the general public to intensify the work of live stock improvement. Many donors came forward to give grants for purchase of bulls and for their maintenance. During the year 289 premium bulls were put out as against 279 in the preceding year. The number of pedigree stock registered was 335, bringing the total number of registrations to 2,084.

Poultry.—Service is being rendered to this industry by the distribution of stud birds of superior breeds. During the year 309 stud cocks were put out against 192 in the preceding year. In addition 199 cocks were put out under the village improvement scheme. The Bombay Presidency Poultry Association continued to do good work.

Dairy Farming.—Nearly all the land (1,054 acres) set apart for the establishment of a dairy district at Palghar has been given away and the scheme is expected to commence working soon.

Gujarat Boll-worm Clean-up Scheme.—In this scheme special propaganda work was carried out in Surat and Broach districts to uproot all cotton stalks from the soil by means of plant pullers.

Protection of Crops against Wild Animals.—The posts of Shikar officer and his assistant were continued during the year and the number of animals killed was 661, made up of 648 pigs and 13 nilgais. Gun clubs were started in many districts in the North Central and Southern divisions under the guidance of the Deputy Directors of Agriculture.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

Several research schemes were undertaken with the help of the funds provided by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and the Sir Sassoon David Trust Fund.

Sugarcane Research Scheme.—Further progress was made in the reclamation of chopan soils and in the proper understanding of the nature of soil degradation in general. Studies in the processes of soil formation, soil fertility, non-response of farm-yard manure to certain soils, etc., were made. Investigations were carried out in the movements of soil moisture, periodical mineral requirement of the crop, germination and utilisation of trash and molasses by direct incorporation in the soil.

Cold Storage Research.—It was conclusively proved that between 45° to 48° F was the suitable temperature for storing the Alphonso mango for commercial purposes. The observations showed that fully ripe and yellow Nagpur oranges could be kept in good condition for 10–12 weeks at 40° F without any appreciable wastage.

Dry Farming Research Scheme.—Further progress was made in studying some important soil constants like the moisture equivalent and the hygroscopic co-efficient. In addition various other investigations like nitrogen recuperation, the rate of decomposition of murum and movement of moistures in the soils under different treatments were carried out. The jowar plant was analysed at four stages to understand how the plant feeds and intensive field experiments by Fisherian technique were carried out to determine the value of various factors involved in dry farming methods.

Besides the above many other research schemes were conducted by the Agricultural Department.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

Poona Agricultural College.—There were 130 applicants for admission to the college, out of whom 78 selected candidates joined the college. Three students were enrolled for the M.Sc. degree and one for the M.Ag. degree, while 27 students were given special training in different subjects.

Vernacular Agricultural schools.—Both the schools at Devi Hosur and Dhulia continued to work satisfactorily.

In addition the Horticulturist to Government held six classes in horticulture and the Deputy Directors of Agriculture held five classes in agriculture, four in agri-horticulture, one in poultry and two in sugarcane. Ten students received training in driving engines and pumps.

FINANCE

The expenditure of the Department in the year under report was Rs. 11·70 lakhs as against Rs. 10·86 lakhs in the preceding year. The receipts amounted to Rs. 2·07 lakhs as against Rs. 2·11 lakhs. Grants were received from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the Sir Sassoon David Trust Fund amounting to Rs. 1·48 lakhs, Rs. 1·27 lakhs and Rs. 8,000 respectively.

Sind

The main barrage canals and subsidiary canals worked satisfactorily throughout the whole of the kharif and rabi seasons. In the non-barrage areas the cultivation is entirely dependent upon the rise of the river Indus in the inundation season. The inundation was late, short in duration and irregular in supply and affected the rice crop in Lower Sind. In the barrage area the cotton cultivation, especially Sind American, continued to increase, though the season was not favourable for the cotton crop. Other kharif crops were in general satisfactory. In the rabi season the wheat crop was badly damaged by " rust ", especially in the barrage areas of Lower Sind.

The year under report witnessed a considerable increase in the activities of the Agricultural Department in Sind on account of the expansion of the district staff, the re-organization of district demonstration and propaganda work and the establishment of an agricultural engineering section of the Department. During the past five years, there is ample evidence to show that the Department is becoming very much better known to the cultivators and that its activities in the introduction of agricultural improvements are being more and more appreciated as they extend and ramify in the districts. The increased yields of crops signify not only better agricultural conditions under perennial irrigation but a general rise in the standard of cultivation and a practical application of the better methods and materials of agriculture, which the Department has introduced to the cultivators. The Agricultural Engineering Section, centred in the Agricultural Workshop at Mirpurkhas, made an excellent beginning both in research activities and in service to the public. The demands for advice and assistance from zamindars in agricultural engineering matters were numerous and varied. On the side of agricultural research, the most notable features of the year have been the sanctioning of a Right Bank Research Station at Dokri and the extension and completion of the Left Bank Research Station at Sakrand.

In addition, the establishment of a Crop Pest Section, including provision for entomological and mycological research, fills a long-felt want in scientific work on agricultural improvement in the Province. The departmental organization for the multiplication, extension and distribution of the seed of improved varieties of cotton and wheat was developed during the year under report and, by the establishment of "Village Seed and Implement Depôts" at nineteen centres, the smaller khatedars can obtain the best seed at reasonable rates. The passing of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Bombay Amendment) Bill into law affords valuable and much-needed assistance to departmental work in connection with the extension of the cultivation of pure improved cotton varieties and the supply of unmixed seed to the cotton-growers.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND PROPAGANDA

During the year under report scientific work was in progress at the Agricultural Research Station, Sakrand, and the Government farms at Mirpurkhas and Larkana. Scientific research work on post-barrage problems of soil management and on the botanical improvement of crops made considerable progress and the successful results obtained from these investigations are being put into practice.

Cotton.—Since the opening of the barrage canals scientific work has been mainly concentrated upon the medium and long stapled American and Egyptian cottons which are well suited for extended cultivation in the barrage area. Work on imported varieties of cotton and on cotton improvement by hybridization among existing improved varieties was continued during the year. Samples of all improved cottons grown by the Department were sent to the Technological Laboratory at Matunga for fibre and spinning tests, and results showed progress over the previous year's results. Research work on problems connected with the physiology of the cotton plant cultivated under irrigated conditions in Sind was also conducted. Studies of the nutritional requirements of the cotton crop at different stages of its growth were continued.

Enquiries into cost of production of cotton in Sind and the extent of village consumption of cotton in Sind were also in progress.

Other Crops.—Further work on the testing of promising varieties of wheat, rice, jowar and other crops was carried out and improved strains of seed were multiplied. Investigations

into the cultivation of oil seeds, sugarcane, potatoes, onions, tobacco and other crops continued.

Research work was also continued on the reclamation of Kalar lands, maintenance of soil fertility, utilisation of waste organic materials for the manufacture of compost, green manuring of lands and the use of inorganic manures.

FINANCE

The expenditure of the Agricultural Department in Sind was Rs. 3·86 lakhs, while receipts amounted to Rs. 44,000. Subsidies were received from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the Sir Sassoon David Trust Fund for the promotion of agricultural research.

ADVANCES TO CULTIVATORS

Northern Division.—During the year ending 30th September 1936 the amount advanced as takavi totalled Rs. 8,000 as against Rs. 21,000 in the previous year. The year opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 40·89 lakhs. The total demand was Rs. 13·33 lakhs, of which Rs. 8·82 lakhs were collected, Rs. 3·02 lakhs suspended and Rs. 8,000 written off. The unauthorised balance was Rs. 1·40 lakhs, Ahmedabad District alone being responsible for Rs. 1·19 lakhs, mostly in the talukdari villages of Dhandhuka and Viramgam talukas, and was due to the generally poor economic condition and to the heavy outlay in tagavi at the time of flood in 1927, from which no productive return is received by the borrowers.

Central Division.—The amount advanced during the year was Rs. 2·98 lakhs as against Rs. 1·45 lakhs in the preceding year. The year opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 8·88 lakhs. The total demand was Rs. 3·62 lakhs, of which Rs. 2·75 lakhs were collected (including an over collection of Rs. 8,000), Rs. 9,000 suspended and Rs. 3,000 written off. The unauthorised arrears amounted to Rs. 84,000, Ahmednagar District alone being responsible for over Rs. 70,000. Owing to scarcity conditions prevailing toward the end of the year loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act were granted for the purchase of fodder, etc., at a concession rate of interest at 8 pies in the rupee in all districts except East Khandesh.

Southern Division.—During the year under report Rs. 90,000 were advanced as takavi as against Rs. 1·36 lakhs in the previous year. The outstanding balance was Rs. 14·86 lakhs.

Rs. 3·87 lakhs were collected, Rs. 5,000 written off and Rs. 17,000 suspended. Unauthorised arrears amounted to Rs. 2·10 lakhs, Bijapur District alone being responsible for Rs. 1·30 lakhs.

Sind.—Tagavi loans advanced during the year amounted to Rs. 7,000 as against Rs. 16,000 in the preceding year. Of the total amount of outstanding balance of Rs. 48·17 lakhs, Rs. 39·88 lakhs were due for recovery during the year, of which Rs. 4·06 lakhs were collected Rs. 74,000 suspended and Rs. 1,000 remitted. Rs. 33·61 lakhs were unauthorised arrears, and were partly due to a succession of lean years and partly to the prevailing economic depression.

NOTE ON THE WEATHER

I—*The period—April and May* 1935.—The total rainfall was in large excess in Sind and Gujarat in April, and in large defect in the other two sub-divisions. In May rainfall was in large defect throughout the province. Humidity was in defect in both the months in the Bombay Deccan and in May in Sind. The maximum temperature was generally below normal in the Presidency in April, and the minimum was also lower than usual in this month in the Bombay Deccan. On the other hand, maximum temperature was above normal in the Bombay Deccan in May.

II—*The monsoon period—June to September* 1935.—The monsoon appeared in the south-east Arabian Sea towards the end of the first week of June, and caused frequent and fairly widespread thunderstorm rain in the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan, especially the southern districts, in the next few days. It was established in Malabar by the 12th and, strengthening at the same time, it extended northwards into the Konkan on the succeeding days. A further strengthening of the monsoon in Kanara and the Konkan and its extension into the Bombay Deccan took place on the 17th. The monsoon was moderate to strong in the Konkan during the rest of the month and caused widespread rain in the Bombay Deccan between the 25th and 27th. The monsoon also extended into east Gujarat during the last week. In Sind the weather was practically dry throughout the month. The monsoon was weak outside the Konkan in the beginning of July, but strengthened in the Bombay Deccan on the 4th and extended into Gujarat in the next two days. During the succeeding week the monsoon was active over the whole of the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind.

A depression which formed in the northwest angle of the Bay on the 7th and filled up near Kotah on the 13th, stimulated the monsoon into vigorous activity in Gujarat and extended it into Sind, but at the same time it became rather weak in the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan. Under the influence of a depression which slowly developed in the north of the Bay between the 15th and 22nd the monsoon was fairly strong in the Konkan and vigorous in Gujarat, but was weaker than usual in the Bombay Deccan during this period. Towards the close of July, the monsoon was generally weak, rainfall being very light in Gujarat and practically absent in Sind. The weakening of the monsoon that had set in in the last week of July persisted during the first fortnight of August. During this period there was no rain at all in Sind, while in Gujarat and the Bombay Deccan only light local showers were recorded. Even in the Konkan less than a third of the usual amount was received in this period. There was a revival of monsoon activity in the Konkan, Gujarat and Sind in the third week, but in the Bombay Deccan the monsoon continued to be weaker than usual. During the rest of the month the monsoon was active in the Konkan and vigorous in the Bombay Deccan, where widespread and locally heavy rainfall occurred in the last few days with some extension into east Gujarat. In Sind and west Gujarat on the other hand very little rain fell in this period. The monsoon continued to be active in the Konkan, the north Bombay Deccan and east Gujarat in the first three days of September, but became very weak in the next three days. It began to strengthen again on the 6th. There was widespread rain in the Konkan and east Gujarat with fairly general rain or local falls in the Bombay Deccan till the middle of the month. The monsoon weakened in Gujarat on the 16th and had withdrawn from the Bombay Deccan and the Konkan by the 18th. Thereafter weather was dry except for occasional thundershowers in the Bombay Deccan.

The following table gives the actual rainfall and its percentage departure from normal in each of the sub-divisions for the whole season :—

Sub-division	Season : June to September.	
	Actual	Departure per cent.
Sind	3·99	—30
Gujarat	28·16	— 7
Konkan	90·81	—10
Bombay Deccan	22·45	— 7

Taking the season as a whole, the rainfall was in moderate defect in Sind and normal elsewhere. Cloud proportion and humidity were in defect in June in Sind, where during September skies were more clouded than usual. Maximum temperature was below normal in the Bombay Deccan in September.

III—*The retreating monsoon period—October to December* 1935.—Rainfall was in large excess in the Bombay Deccan and in slight defect in the Konkan in October ; otherwise it was in large defect, Sind being practically rainless throughout the period.

Humidity was in excess in the Bombay Deccan in October and in Sind in November ; it was in defect in Gujarat in October and in the Bombay Deccan in November. Minimum temperature was above normal in Sind in November and December, and in the Bombay Deccan in the latter month ; on the other hand it was below normal in the Bombay Deccan in November.

IV—*The period—January to March* 1936.—Rainfall was above normal in Sind and the Bombay Deccan in February and in the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan in March. It was in slight to moderate defect in Gujarat in February and in Sind in March. Otherwise it was in large defect. Humidity was generally in excess in February ; it was in defect in Sind and Gujarat in January and in Gujarat alone in March. Maximum temperature was above normal in Sind in February and below normal in Sind in March, in the Konkan in January and in the Bombay Deccan in February. Minimum temperature was above normal in Sind and Gujarat in February and in defect in both the sub-divisions in January, and in Sind alone in March.

PRICES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY DURING 1935-36

RETAIL PRICES

There was no appreciable change in the retail prices of foodstuffs as compared with the previous year. Among food grains there was an upward tendency in the prices of rice, wheat and turdal, while jowari, gram and bajri moved in the opposite direction. Among other foodstuffs there was a noticeable improvement in the prices of onions and cocoanut oil, but refined sugar, tea, salt and potatoes slumped still further. This was the sixth consecutive year of low prices. As a result, there was considerable contraction in the purchasing power of the agriculturists of the Presidency and their economic condition continued to be unsatisfactory.

Northern Division.—The prices of foodstuffs generally did not show any appreciable variation from those prevailing during the year 1934–35. The prices of rice, turdal, raw sugar (gul), onions and cocoanut oil were higher while those of jowari, bajri, refined sugar, tea, ghee and potatoes were lower in the majority of the districts. In Broach and Panch Mahals, the price of cotton recorded a fall. The drop in the prices of food stuffs in Surat was reported to be due to favourable season and more supply from outside. The price of raw cotton was lower on account of depression in trade. In the Thana district, the price of nagli showed a tendency to decline for lack of sufficient local demand owing to the growing tendency among the poor people to consume rice in larger quantities. The agriculturists in Kalyan, Murbad, Bhiwandi and Bassein talukas and in Thana Mahal, where the assessment was increased owing to a revision of settlement, were hard hit owing to slump in prices. Consequently, a remission of three annas in the rupee of agricultural assessment in those talukas was granted by Government.

Central Division.—There was a fall in the prices of wheat, jowari, bajri and gram and a rise in the price of turdal in the majority of the districts. The price of the other foodstuffs except onions and cocoanut oil was also lower during the year under report. In the East Khandesh district, the prices of jowari and bajri were at a higher level in the beginning of the year but they declined slightly in the harvesting season at some places. The price of groundnut was between Rs. 9 to Rs. 15 per palla during the harvesting season as the outturn was much less than during the preceding year. The price of cotton, the principal agricultural product of the district, was Rs. 6 to Rs. 9 per maund of 40 seers. Although this price was lower than that of the previous year, it helped the agriculturists to some extent to maintain their improved economic condition. The fall in the price of nagli and bajri in Nasik was reported to have been due to an exceptionally heavy harvest. At Satara, the fall in jowari and bajri was due partly to good yield during the year and partly to a larger area being brought under cultivation. The supply of fodder was reported to be sufficient throughout the district. The price of Kadbi ranged from Re. 1 to Rs. 7 per 100 sheaves as against Rs. 2 to Rs. 10 in the previous year. In Sholapur, the prices of jowari and bajri were appreciably lower than those in the previous year. .

Southern Division.—All the districts in this division reported a substantial rise in the price of rice and cocoanut oil. Jowari

and bajri were cheaper and gram and turdal dearer in the majority of the districts. The prices of other food stuffs did not show any marked variations. The fall in the prices of jowari and bajri at Bijapur was due partly to more stock being available in the market and partly to a favourable season. The price of cotton, which is the main money crop, and of groundnuts showed slight improvement. It was reported from Dharwar that the fall in the price of jowari was mainly due to the excellence of the crops throughout the district, while the rise in the price of paddy was due to inadequate outturn. The price of cotton remained steady except in the north-eastern parts of the district. In the Kanara district, there was a substantial rise in the price of cocoanuts, while the prices of other food articles were almost stationary. In Kolaba, there was no appreciable change in the price of paddy. The rise in the price of rice in the Ratnagiri district was reported to be due to a rise in the price of imported rice from Rangoon.

Sind.—The prices of all food-grains, except gram, were higher than those prevailing during the year 1934–35. Among other foodstuffs, the prices of ghee, onions and cocoanut oil were higher while those of sugar and potatoes were lower in the majority of the districts. Although there was an improvement in the prices of the principal commodities, the level of prices on the whole remained abnormally low and this had an adverse effect on the economic position of the agriculturists. As a measure of relief, Government granted special remission of 12½ per cent. of the assessment on rice and wheat crops in the non-barrage area of Tando sub-division in the Hyderabad district. In Sukkur, rebates in assessment on varying scales were sanctioned for the non-barrage areas of certain talukas. With a view to relieving to some extent the losses of the Zamindars in the Upper Sind Frontier district, Government granted special remission of 25 per cent. on rice crop and 12½ per cent. on all other kharif crops and 25 per cent. on all rabi crops excepting Jambho and Saranh in Jacobabad, Thul, Kandhkot and Garhi Khairo talukas. In Kashmor taluka, special remission of 12½ per cent. was granted. In Karachi, the price of fodder rose from Rs. 6-8-0 to Rs. 7-8-0 per 1000 lbs. as the rainfall was scanty. Milk and its products also showed an improvement in price. At Nawabshah, the price of cotton was slightly higher than during the previous year. In Upper Sind Frontier, the rabi crop was reported to have suffered on account of deficiency of water.

The following table gives the index numbers of the retail prices of six foodgrains and eleven other food articles in each of the divisions in the Presidency for the years 1934–35 and 1935–36 :—

Unweighted Index Numbers of Retail Prices of Seventeen Food Articles in each of the Divisions in the Bombay Presidency for the years 1934–35 *and* 1935–36 *with the average prices during* 1926–27=100

(*Note.*—The prices used in compiling the index numbers are those given in the *Bombay Government Gazette* and are for the grades most commonly used by persons of the clerical class in receipt of not more than Rs. 50 per mensem.)

Articles	Index numbers for									
	Northern Division		Central Division		Southern Division		Sind		Bombay City	
	1934–35	1935–36	1934–35	1935–36	1934–35	1935–36	1934–35	1935–36	1934–35	1935–36
Rice ..	52	55	53	53	50	58	42	48	53	62
Wheat ..	52	52	49	47	52	53	43	49	53	54
Jowari ..	56	53	56	52	70	64	49	52	56	59
Bajri ..	57	55	59	52	63	58	47	51	61	53
Gram ..	53	52	54	52	61	62	52	46	60	51
Turdal ..	57	57	56	57	61	65	56	69	62	63
Sugar (refined) ..	80*	80	82	79	80	78	87*	84	84	84
Sugar (raw) ..	64*	66	72	69	66	67	63	62	54	56
Tea ..	60	56	69	64	67*	62	78	70	69	71
Salt ..	111	110	98	95	113	112	104*	104	98	96
Beef ..	90	86	83*	75	80	80	77	77	71	62
Mutton ..	74	73	72*	73	75*	72	68	68	73	73
Milk ..	67	65	71	70	74	72	54	56	72	73
Ghee ..	74	69	63	61	66	67	56*	59	75	78
Potatoes ..	64	62	65	62	67	66	69	61	67	65
Onions ..	53	55	36	39	46	45	66	77	43	33
Cocoanut oil ..	52	55	45	46	45	53	47	53	62	56

*Revised figures.

Working Class Cost of Living.—The working class cost of living index number for Bombay City, on base July 1914 equal to 100, stood at 102 in 1935–36 as against 98 in 1934–35. The weighted index number of retail prices of the six food grains included in the index averaged 71 in 1935–36 as compared with 63 in 1934–35. The " other food " index number advanced from 130 to 132 during the same period. The Ahmedabad cost of living index number, with the average prices for the year ended July 1927 equal to 100, remained stationary at 71 both in 1934–35 and in 1935–36, while the Sholapur working class cost of living index number, with the average prices for the year ended January 1928 equal to 100, was 71 in 1935–36 as compared with 73 in 1934–35.

Working class cost of living index numbers for Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur by groups

Groups	Bombay (Prices in July 1914=100)		Ahmedabad (Average prices from August 1926 to July 1927=100)		Sholapur (Average prices from February 1927 to January 1928=100)	
	1934-35	1935-36	1934-35	1935-36	1934-35	1935-36
Food ..	88	93	61	60	67	62
Fuel and Lighting ..	136	134	83	81	97	98
Clothing ..	113	113	70	71	65	65
House-rent ..	158	158	107	107	107	107
Miscellaneous	..	..	99	99	67	67
Cost of Living ..	98	102	71	71	73	71

WHOLESALE PRICES.

The wholesale prices index number for Bombay City, on base July 1914=100, stood at 98 in 1935-36, being two points higher as compared with the previous year. The "all food" index number rose by one point to 96 while the "all non-food" index advanced by two points to 99. With the exception of other food, cotton manufactures, metals and other raw and manufactured articles which declined by 7, 3, 2 and 3 points respectively and hides and skins which remained stationary, all the other groups included in the index registered a rise. The following table gives the index numbers for the various groups and sub-groups included in the Bombay wholesale prices index for 1934-35 and 1935-36 :—

Group index numbers of wholesale prices in Bombay City
(July 1914=100)

Groups	Annual average for 1934-35	Annual average for 1935-36	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in points in 1935-36 over or below 1934-35
Cereals	79	81	+ 2
Pulses	75	77	+ 2
Sugar	105	108	+ 3
Other food	142	135	— 7
All food	95	96	+ 1
Oilseeds	73	97	+24
Cotton, raw	88	91	+ 3
Cotton manufactures	100	97	— 3
Other textiles	73	77	+ 4
Hides and skins	99	99	....
Metals	108	106	— 2
Other raw and manufactured articles ..	118	115	— 3
All non-foods	97	99	+ 2
All articles	96	98	+ 2

At Broach, the price of cotton ranged from Rs. 85 to Rs. 100 per bhar in all the talukas except the Ankleshwar taluka where it ranged from Rs. 100 to Rs. 120 per bhar.

The wholesale prices index number for Karachi, on base July 1914 equal to 100, advanced by four points to 100 during the year under review. The variations in the food, non-food and general index numbers of wholesale prices in Karachi are set out in the table below :—

Index numbers of wholesale prices in Karachi

(July 1914=100)

Groups	Annual average for 1934-35	Annual average for 1935-36	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in points in 1935-36 over or below 1934-35
Food	93	97	+4
Non-food	99	101	+2
General	96	100	+4

MOFUSSIL LABOUR AND WAGES

The purchasing power of the rupee based on the working class cost of living index number for Bombay City, taken at 16 annas for the pre-war year decreased from 16 annas 6 pies in the year 1934 to 15 annas 10 pies in 1935. Expressed in terms of percentages the cost of living index number in 1935 was one point higher than in July 1914 and four points higher than in 1934. The cost of living index number for Ahmedabad City (with the average prices for the year ending July 1927 as base) was 71 both in 1934 and 1935. The index number for Sholapur City (with the average prices for the year ended January 1928=100) was 72 in 1935, the same as in the previous year.

Taking the Presidency as a whole the downward trend in the level of agricultural and mofussil non-factory wages which was noticeable in 1934 continued during the year 1935 but the decline in the rates of wages paid to agricultural labour was a slight one. The reports received from the various district officers in the Presidency indicate that the rates of wages paid to the different kinds of agricultural labour remained almost stationary during the year and wherever there were any fluctuations, these were within narrow limits. The statistics of agricultural wages compiled by the Labour Office on the basis

of the monthly returns made by all the Talukas in the Presidency show that as compared with the previous year there was a decline in the level of wages of field, ordinary and skilled labour but the fall was not greater than that recorded during 1934. The decreases were comparatively more pronounced in rural areas than in urban areas, except in the case of field labour in the Northern Division, unskilled labour in the Southern Division and skilled labour in the Central Division. As compared with the previous year, the average daily wages of field labour in the urban areas of the Central and the Southern Divisions and Sind, of unskilled labour in the urban areas of the Central Division and of skilled labour in the urban areas of the Northern and the Southern Divisions and Sind either remained stationary or increased. The average daily earnings of labourers in all other cases decreased, but the decrease was not greater than 5 per cent. in the case of field labour in the rural areas of the Central Division, ordinary labour in the urban areas of the Northern Division, in the rural areas of the Central Division and in the urban and rural areas of Sind and skilled labour in both the urban and rural areas of the Central Division and in the rural areas of Sind. The following table gives the index numbers of average daily wages of all classes of labour in 1935 as compared with the previous year :—

Index numbers of daily average wages in 1935

(With 1934 wages as 100)

Divisions	1934=100					
	Field labour		Unskilled (ordinary) labour		Skilled labour	
	Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	Rural Areas
Political Divisions—						
Northern Division ..	91	94	97	94	100	91
Central Division ..	103	95	104	97	97	99
Southern Division ..	102	92	90	94	100	94
Economic Circles—						
Gujarat Circle ..	99	94	101	92	100	98
Deccan Circle ..	102	93	101	94	98	99
Konkan Circle ..	87	103	90	100	100	73
Presidency Proper ..	97	93	98	96	99	95
Sind ..	101	93	98	96	100	98
Whole Presidency ..	97	94	99	96	99	96

Despite the fact that the rates of wages showed a slightly downward tendency, the general economic condition of the labouring classes during the year under report, on the whole, continued to be fairly satisfactory. The slight decrease in the nominal wages was not felt by the labourers as the prices of food stuffs and other necessaries of life remained almost stationary. There was no noticeable improvement in the standard of life of the labourers and the spread of primary education in rural areas does not yet appear to be a factor of importance affecting the labour market.

The movement of labour from district to district was facilitated owing to the continued development of easy and quick means of transport and the demand for and the supply of labour were, as in the previous years, easily adjusted almost throughout the year. Owing to the proximity of the district to Bombay City and to transport facilities, the prospect of higher wages attracted, as usual, many people from the Thana Mahal and the Kalyan and Bassein Talukas of the Thana district to the mills and factories in the City. The labouring classes of the Satara district migrated in search of livelihood to large towns and cities, but this did not prove very profitable as owing to trade depression few were able to secure satisfactory employment. The labourers from the Deccan districts as usual emigrated to East Khandesh for seasonal work in the cotton ginning and pressing factories in the district. In Sind, on account of trade depression and failure of crops, labour from the interior of the Karachi district flocked to the City in search of employment. The number of immigrants from Cutch and Kathiawar was 5,012 as compared with 4,194 during the previous year. The corresponding figures for emigrants to Cutch and Kathiawar from the Karachi district were 3,915 and 4,559 respectively. With the cessation of work in connection with the Barrage the usual regular immigration of pathan labour into Sukkur district for manual work has now ceased. A considerable exodus of agricultural labour was reported from the Ubauro and Mirpur Mathelo talukas of the Sukkur district to Bhavalpur State on account of serious and chronic deficiency of water supply in the Ubauro Taluka.

Agricultural Labour.—The average daily wages of field (agricultural) labour in the Presidency, as a whole, declined from 6 annas 5 pies to 6 annas 3 pies in the urban areas and from 5 annas 2 pies to 4 annas 10 pies in the rural areas, the percentage decreases being three and six respectively. The level of wages paid to field labour declined at all places, except

in the urban areas of the Central Division, the Southern Division and Sind where it slightly increased. In the Northern Division the agricultural labourers in the Broach and Panch Mahals District had sufficient employment during the year under report, but there was a slight decrease in their wages. Most of the labourers in the Thana district do agricultural work in the monsoon and other work in the fair season to supplement their income. Kunbis, Warlies, Mahars, etc., work in lime, brick or charcoal kilns and rice mills, do cart hire business and carry grass, paddy, charcoal, etc., from one place to another. Some of them are employed on the railways and others by Local Boards and Municipalities for road repairing. In the Bhiwandi taluka of this district local labour could not cope with the demand during the transplantation season and it was therefore supplemented by about 3,000 to 3,500 upcountry labourers for a period of three months. They were paid 6 to 8 annas per day along with rations.

In the Central Division, the major part of the labouring population of the East Khandesh district is employed in the fields. Timber traffic in the West Khandesh district which starts at the close of the agricultural season provided employment as usual to a large number of Bhills and allied castes in the Navapur Peta and the Taloda Taluka. Agricultural activities in the Poona district absorbed all the available labour in the rural areas and provided them with sufficient employment. The sugar industry in the irrigated tracts of this district attracted many labourers from the adjoining areas. There was also a sufficiency of field labour in the Satara district throughout the year and the rates of wages practically remained stationary except in Satara and Khanapur talukas.

In the Southern Division, the wages of the agricultural labour remained stationary except in the Ratnagiri district where there was a slight decrease. Agricultural labourers form the bulk of the labouring classes in the Bijapur district and the supply of labour was equal to the demand throughout the year. In the Kanara district the wages of field labourers generally remained steady, but these were higher where labour was required for forest operations.

In Sind the usual difficulty in securing labour for agricultural operations was experienced in the Thar Parkar district during the reaping and sowing seasons. The labour employed for picking up cotton in the Nawabshah district was paid as hitherto in kind only.

The following table gives the average daily earnings of agricultural labour in urban and rural areas by Divisions and Economic circles and for the whole Presidency with and without Sind for the years 1913, 1934 and 1935 :—

Average daily earnings of Agricultural (Field) Labour

Divisions	Daily average wages in					
	1913		1934		1935	
	Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	Rural Areas
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Political Divisions—						
Northern Division ..	0 4 9	0 3 9	0 7 8	0 5 5	0 7 0	0 5 1
Central Division ..	0 5 0	0 4 3	0 6 1	0 4 11	0 6 3	0 4 8
Southern Division ..	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 1	0 4 11	0 5 2	0 4 6
Economic Circles—						
Gujarat Circle ..	0 4 6	0 3 9	0 6 6	0 5 2	0 6 5	0 4 10
Deccan Circle ..	0 4 6	0 4 0	0 5 6	0 4 9	0 5 7	0 4 5
Konkan Circle ..	0 5 3	0 4 6	0 8 10	0 5 10	0 7 8	0 6 0
Presidency Proper ..	0 4 9	0 4 0	0 6 3	0 5 1	0 6 1	0 4 9
Sind ..	0 7 9	0 8 0	0 9 6	0 8 2	0 9 7	0 7 7
Whole Presidency ..	0 4 9	0 4 3	0 6 5	0 5 2	0 6 3	0 4 10

Unskilled (Ordinary) Labour.—The average daily earnings of ordinary labour both in urban and in rural areas declined during the year 1935 as compared with the previous year, the percentage decreases being one and four respectively. In the urban areas of the Central Division only did the average daily wage of ordinary labour record an increase as compared with the previous year, the other parts of the Presidency recording a slight decrease. The decline was steepest in the case of the urban areas of the Southern Division and amounted to ten per cent., the actual average daily earnings working out at 6 annas 4 pies.

In the Northern Division there was no appreciable fall or rise in the wages of this class of labour except in the Broach and Panch Mahals district, in four talukas of the Ahmedabad district and in Jalalpore taluka of Surat district, where they showed a fall. There was an increase in wages in urban areas in two talukas and in the rural areas of the South Daskroi taluka in the Ahmedabad district. In the Thana district "Kathodis" are generally employed by forest contractors for felling trees and manufacturing charcoal, for which they are specially fitted by their physical constitution and skill.

In the Central Division wages paid to ordinary labour remained almost unchanged except in the Karjat, Jamkhed and Kopargaon talukas of the Ahmednagar district and in Khanapur taluka in the Satara district where there was a decrease in the rates of wages. In the Bombay Suburban district the rate of wages varied from 12 annas at the beginning of the year to 8 annas at the close of the year, the fall being due to the fact that the supply of labour was more than sufficient to meet the demand. In the Nasik district the bidi merchants of Sinnar increased their piece-work rates from 7 annas to 8 annas per 1,000 bidis. Unskilled labour was in good demand in the East Khandesh district and found ample scope for employment in the Railway Workshop at Bhusaval, the spinning and weaving mills at Jalgaon, Amalner and Chalisgaon and in the several ginning and pressing factories and oil mills and in building work at Jalgaon and other important towns in the district. There was no lack of employment in the Poona district for several reasons. Poona is in close communication with Bombay and is the headquarters of the Southern Army and the Poona (Independent) Brigade Area. It is also a growing city and consequently there is a demand for labour for the construction of roads, drainage and buildings, etc. In the rural parts of the district also there was sufficient demand for labour. The Ammunition factory and the Arsenal at Kirkee, the Government Workshops at Dapuri and the Mundhwa Reay Paper mills absorb a large number of labourers from the neighbouring villages. The Railway Workshops at Lonavala and Dhond and the Tata works in the Maval Taluka also engage many unskilled labourers from the surrounding areas.

In the Southern Division, the average daily wages of ordinary labour recorded decreases amounting to ten per cent. and six per cent. respectively in the urban and rural areas. The rates of wages of unskilled labour ranged between 6 annas to 8 annas at Uran in the Kolaba district owing to its proximity to Bombay City. The cotton ginning and pressing factories in the Bijapur district employed only a limited number of labourers owing to trade depression. There was, however, dearth of employment in Nargund Peta of the Dharwar district during the latter half of the year.

In Sind, too, there was a slight fall in the rates of wages of ordinary labour both in the urban and rural areas. The percentage decrease in the urban areas was two and in the rural areas four. It is interesting to note that the actual average daily wage of unskilled labour both in the urban and rural areas

of Sind was higher than that in the Presidency Proper. Considering the wage level by districts, there was a small decline in the Larkana district and the Upper Sind Frontier while there was no appreciable variation in the remaining districts. The following table shows the average daily wages of unskilled (ordinary) labour in the same way as for agricultural labour :—

Average daily earnings of Unskilled (Ordinary) Labour

Divisions	Daily average wages in					
	1913		1934		1935	
	Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	Rural Areas
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Political Divisions—						
Northern Division ..	0 5 3	0 4 3	0 10 3	0 6 10	0 9 11	0 6 5
Central Division ..	0 5 9	0 4 6	0 6 7	0 5 7	0 6 10	0 5 5
Southern Division ..	0 5 9	0 4 9	0 7 0	0 5 8	0 6 4	0 5 4
Economic Circles—						
Gujarat Circle ..	0 5 3	0 4 0	0 8 7	0 6 6	0 8 8	0 6 0
Deccan Circle ..	0 5 9	0 4 6	0 6 8	0 5 7	0 6 9	0 5 3
Konkan Circle ..	0 6 3	0 5 3	0 9 11	0 6 8	0 8 11	0 6 8
Presidency Proper ..	0 5 9	0 4 6	0 7 8	0 5 11	0 7 6	0 5 8
Sind	0 8 0	0 7 3	0 10 8	0 7 11	0 10 6	0 7 7
Whole Presidency ..	0 6 3	0 5 3	0 8 5	0 6 5	0 8 4	0 6 2

Skilled Labour.—As compared with the previous year, the average daily earnings of skilled labour in the Presidency as a whole decreased, both in urban and rural areas, by one and four per cent. respectively. In the urban areas of the Northern and Southern divisions and in Sind the average daily wages remained almost stationary, while in the Central Division they declined slightly. In all the rural areas of the Presidency, the average daily wages recorded a fall as compared with the previous year, the decline being nine per cent. in the case of the Northern Division, one per cent. in the Central Division, six per cent. in the Southern Division and two per cent. in Sind. In Bhiwandi taluka of the Thana district nearly four thousand skilled labourers were imported from Gujarat in the fair season for brick work. Skilled labourers from the United Provinces were employed in the weaving industry in that taluka also during the fair season. There was no appreciable rise or fall in the average earnings of skilled labour in the Kaira district and their rates of wages ranged from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8-0. In

the Central Division, there was sufficient demand for skilled labour in the East Khandesh and Poona districts for house building and other activities. In the Bombay Suburban district the rate of wages of a skilled labourer varied from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2-0-0, while in the Satara district it varied from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8-0 during the year. In the Southern Division there was no keen demand for skilled labour in the Bijapur District. In some parts of the Kolaba district a skilled labourer was able to earn as much as Rs. 2 per day. There was no change in the rates of wages in all the districts of Sind, with the exception of the Upper Sind Frontier where there was a small decrease. In the Larkana district and in Shehwan taluka of the Dadu district, however, the wages of skilled labour showed a slight increase. The average rate of wages for skilled labour was Rs. 2 per day at Mirpurkhas in the Thar Parkar district. The following table sets out the average daily wages paid to skilled labour in the various parts of the presidency in the same way as in the case of agricultural and ordinary labour :—

Average daily earnings of Skilled Labour

Divisions	Daily average wages in					
	1913		1934		1935	
	Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	Rural Areas
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Political Divisions—						
Northern Division ..	0 13 9	0 11 9	1 12 8	1 5 4	1 12 8	1 3 5
Central Division ..	0 13 0	0 10 6	1 6 1	1 0 2	1 5 4	1 0 1
Southern Division ..	0 10 9	0 9 9	1 1 6	0 15 8	1 1 5	0 14 8
Economic Circles—						
Gujarat Circle ..	0 13 6	0 11 9	1 11 8	1 3 9	1 11 8	1 3 4
Deccan Circle ..	0 11 9	0 10 0	1 3 4	0 15 6	1 2 11	0 15 4
Konkan Circle ..	0 13 9	0 11 3	1 12 7	1 8 0	1 12 6	1 1 5
Presidency Proper ..	0 12 6	0 10 9	1 6 8	1 1 7	1 6 5	1 0 8
Sind	1 4 6	1 2 0	1 14 6	1 7 11	1 14 5	1 7 5
Whole Presidency ..	0 13 9	0 11 9	1 8 0	1 2 8	1 7 9	1 1 10

FORESTS

For purposes of administration the Presidency including Sind is divided into four Forest Circles, which are in charge of Conservators. The Chief Conservator is at the head of the Department.

Forest administration is a branch of the general administration and the central authority in forest matters is the Commissioner of a Division, subject to the general orders of Government.

The Chief Conservator is the local and technical head of the Forest Department and the technical adviser of Government in forest matters. Forest Officers in charge of Circles have full powers in all professional operations of technical forestry ; but in all other matters, such as those of rights and privileges of the people in forests, local supply of grass, grazing and fodder and generally as regards the relation of the department with the people, control vests in the local revenue officers. A Working Plans Division is maintained in each Circle and the duties of the working plans divisional officers are to ascertain the capabilities of the forests in the production of timber and other forest produce and to prepare scientific schemes for the exploitation of the forests so that they may be worked for the greatest benefit both of the State and the people. The work in connection with the preparation of working plans is generally well advanced but revision of plans is carried on continuously. The classification of forests into forest proper, fuel and fodder reserves and pastures has been completed in all Circles and the areas classed as pastures have been transferred to the Revenue Department for management. The area under forests in this Presidency is nearly 14,000 square miles.

The financial results of the year were not only better than those of last year but also a distinct improvement on those of the preceding quinquennium. There was an upward trend in the timber market in the Northern Circle as reflected in the prices realized for timber coupes almost everywhere in that Circle. In the Southern Circle there was a substantial rise in the prices for timber sold from Depots. The condition of the fuel market was still unsatisfactory in this Circle, especially in the Belgaum Division, where many fuel coupes were withheld from sale owing to contractors holding large stocks of fuel on hand. The sandalwood market is gradually depreciating owing most probably to large imports of sandalwood from outside India flooding the market. The question of opening a depot at Bombay for the retail sale of sandalwood is being considered. Teak wood, logs and sleepers were supplied to the M. & S. M. Railway, and timber logs to the G. I. P. Railway.

The gross revenue of the year rose from Rs. 55·34 lakhs to Rs. 58·90 lakhs, while the surplus rose from Rs. 24·18 lakhs to Rs. 27·81 lakhs. The Northern and Central circles showed increases in revenue but the Southern and Sind circles showed decreases. The expenditure decreased from Rs. 31·15 lakhs to Rs. 31·09 lakhs, owing mainly to the restricted departmental fellings and consequent drop in payment of extraction charges.

Communications and Buildings.—Construction work was in progress on 9½ miles of new roads and repairs were carried out over 1,161 miles of existing roads and paths in the Northern, Central and Southern Circles. The expenditure on new works and repairs respectively was Rs. 17,557 and Rs. 88,611 as against Rs. 8,127 and Rs. 92,978 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 45,629 on account of the maintenance charges of the Alnavar-Dandeli Railway is included in the expenditure incurred on repairs. The total expenditure incurred on the construction of new buildings was Rs. 35,805 as against Rs. 38,543 in the previous year. The expenditure on repairs was Rs. 25,848 against Rs. 24,547 in the preceding year.

Forest Offences.—The total number of offences against forest laws increased from 24,707 to 26,402, all the circles except Sind contributing thereto. Including 154 cases pending from the previous year, the total number of cases before the Courts were 574, of which 368 cases were decided, 338 resulting in conviction. The number of cases compounded was 21,748 and compensation amounting to Rs. one lakh was recovered in 21,089 cases, the average per case being Rs. 4·7 as compared with Rs. 5 in the previous year. Offenders in 659 cases were let off with a warning and in 3,623 or 13 per cent. of the new and pending cases the offenders were not detected.

Fires.—There was an increase in the area burnt in the Northern Circle where some fires were started maliciously. Cattle thieves were also responsible for some intentional fires. The Central and Southern circles showed decreases in the area burnt. There was an improvement in the results of fire protection in the Sind Circle, due to absence of severe frost, which kept the grass in a semi-green condition and therefore less inflammable.

Protection from Cattle.—The forest areas open and closed to grazing were as follows :—

	Square miles	Per cent.
Closed to all animals for the whole year ..	1,454	10·2
Closed to all animals for part of the year ..	330	2·3
Open to all animals except browsers for the whole year	9,492	66·9
Open to all animals except browsers for part of the year	17	0·1
Open to all animals for the whole year ..	2,847	20·1
Open to all animals for part of the year ..	52	0·4
	14,192	100

The area open to grazing was generally sufficient and closure was relaxed as usual in cases of hardship. The number of animals admitted to grazing was 2,517,981 as against 2,426,021 in the preceding year. The number of cattle impounded was 92,574 as compared with 95,068 in the previous year while 597,719 were allowed free. Grazing fees collected during the year amounted to Rs. 5·72 lakhs as against Rs. 5·57 lakhs in the previous year, the value at full rates being Rs. 23·35 lakhs.

Silviculture.—The total area under natural regeneration, both concentrated and not concentrated, was 69,983 acres, of which 23,965 acres were in the Northern Circle, 25,570 acres in the Central Circle, 13,405 acres in the Southern Circle and 7,043 acres in Sind. General progress was maintained and results were on the whole satisfactory. Purely artificial regeneration was attempted in an area of 30,796 acres of which 28,569 acres were in Sind. The results of the operations were on the whole satisfactory where water was sufficient.

Exploitation.—During the year 1,926,000 cubic feet of timber and fuel were extracted departmentally, together with sandalwood worth about Rs. 1·23 lakhs and minor produce, grass, etc., to the value of Rs. 1,675.

The actual outturn of major and minor produce removed by consumers and purchasers during the year 1935–36 was—

	Rs.
Major Produce	
Timber—5,852,000 cubic feet valued at	24,57,795
Fuel—39,515,000 cubic feet valued at	7,16,085
Minor Produce	
Bamboos valued at	88,755
Grass and grazing valued at	7,71,847
Other minor produce valued at	1,11,344
Making a total for minor produce of ..	9,71,946

The outturn from all sources of forest produce during the year 1935-36 was—

	Cubic feet
Timber	6,906,000
Fuel	68,584,000

The total expenditure on the management of State forests was Rs. 8·28 lakhs as against Rs. 9·04 lakhs in the previous year. The decrease was due to the drop in the quantities of timber delivered by contractors at sale depots and consequent decrease in the payment of contract wages.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

On the agricultural credit side, the policy of consolidation and rectification of the societies was continued during the year and a more liberal policy was adopted with regard to the registration of fresh societies. As a result 60 credit societies came into existence, as against 18 that were taken into liquidation. There is distinct revival of enthusiasm for co-operation in rural areas which is reflected in the growing demand for registration of fresh societies. The Concession Scheme which was first introduced in 1933 was continued and has considerably helped a large number of societies to regain their vitality. The reorganisation of the system of supervision which is now being put into operation holds out fair prospects of a further expansion of the movement on sound lines. The scheme for long term finance fructified with the inauguration of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, which constitutes a distinct land mark in the history of the agricultural credit movement in the presidency. There has also been a steady and satisfactory progress in the development of the non-credit movement. The District Industrial Associations which have also been established under a scheme subsidised by the Government of India aim at a reorganisation and revival of the hand-loom industry. Provincial and District Central Banks provided necessary finance to the rural primaries on cautious and sympathetic lines. On the non-agricultural side of the movement, the Urban Banks and new housing societies continued to forge ahead. The progress achieved by the Employees' Societies is noteworthy. On the whole 170 societies were registered both in the rural and urban areas, the total number of societies, excluding Sind, at the close of the year being 4,847.

Resource Movement.—There is a growing demand for registration of fresh societies in the rural areas in spite of loan restrictions. The total number of societies was 3,614 as against 3,572 at the close of the previous year. Notwithstanding the increase in societies, there is a small decrease in the total membership which is attributed to the policy of weeding out undesirable members. Where this has not been possible, the societies have been encouraged to form fresh societies from the nucleus of good members in place of the old societies which are taken into liquidation. The decrease in the total working capital from Rs. 291·95 lakhs to Rs. 291·32 lakhs is negligible compared to a marked increase in the reserve and other funds

from Rs. 66·43 lakhs to Rs. 72·77 lakhs. The overdues decreased from Rs. 144·23 lakhs to Rs. 140·68 lakhs. To meet the special needs and requirements of the Bhils in Taloda Taluka of the West Khandesh District, a special scheme of finance and supervision was devised and ten new societies were registered before the close of the year. The total number of Bhil societies in the Panch Mahals and Khandesh is 119.

Long Term Finance and Land Mortgage Banks.—The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank is intended to function as an apex bank for the primary land mortgage banks. The management of the bank vests in a Board consisting of fifteen directors representing individual share-holders, primary banks and Government. During the short period of its existence the bank disposed of applications involving a total amount of Rs. 2·91 lakhs. The actual amount advanced to the Primary Banks was Rs. 68,325. During the year under report, most of the Primary Banks confined their operations to loans for redemption of debts. There was very little demand for loans for improvement of lands. Attempt was made by most of the banks towards successful conciliation of dues in their task of scaling down the liabilities of the agriculturists.

Agricultural Non-Credit Societies.—The registration of 58 new societies embracing non-credit activities of various types indicates the importance of these societies to the agriculturists in the planning of rural economy. There is a growing recognition of the fact that if real progress is to be achieved in addition to the needs of the agriculturist satisfied by the credit society, due recognition of his needs as a producer and consumer is also necessary and that if non-credit societies are to make headway concentrated effort towards greater co-ordination between their activities and the activities of the credit societies is necessary. The scheme for the organisation of sugarcane growers launched during the year resulted in the registration of 14 cane growers societies which at present supply a variety of cane seeds to the growers. The Cotton Sale Societies have established their reputation as an effective agency for improving the quality of cotton and securing better prices to the cotton growers. The total number of societies was 27 as against 26 at the close of the previous year. There were six societies for the sale of eggs and fruits and vegetables. The utility of Crop Protection (including fencing) Societies as an effective agency for promoting the economic well-being of the

agriculturists was recognised by the Bombay Legislative Council which readily assented to the passing of the Crop Protection Bill facilitating the operations of these societies and the formation of new ones. In Khandesh the total area covered by the operations of 14 Crop Protection Societies is 52,587 acres and the protection of crops in that area is secured at a total cost of Rs. 14,574. In Dharwar District the total area covered by 15 Fencing Societies is 20,631 acres and the total length of the wire fencing is 68,170 yards, secured at a total cost of Rs. 76,947.

There is a growing demand for the registration of more Taluka Development Associations and their popularity is reflected in their increase in number from 71 to 95, during the year. The associations in addition to their erstwhile duties of giving advice to agriculturists on agricultural improvements, introduction of new types of seeds, implements, manure etc., are also taking keen interest in the programme of village improvement.

Provincial and Central Banks.—The Provincial and District Central Banks increasingly helped the rural primaries by a policy of substantial reduction in their lending rates of interest. The financial position of the Provincial Co-operative Bank continued to be sound and its relations with all the limbs of the movement were cordial. The working capital of the bank increased by 32 lakhs from 2 crores 11 lakhs to 2 crores 43 lakhs. With the separation of Sind the number of District Central Banks remained unchanged at 13. There is an all round increase in the paid up share capital, reserve and other funds, and deposits of these banks. The total working capital amounting to over 3 crores records an increase of 32 lakhs over the last year's figure.

Non-Agricultural Societies.—The urban credit movement continued to show signs of rapid expansion and increased activities. The influx of deposits in Urban Banks continued in spite of the low rate of interest offered to the public. During the year 34 new societies were registered as against four that were taken into liquidation, bringing the total number to 605. The total share capital of these societies was one crore and two lakhs and the working capital 5 crores and 11 lakhs. Of the Urban Credit Societies, those organised by salary earners are growing increasingly popular and fulfil an important role as thrift and credit institutions working on progressive lines.

Co-operative Insurance.—The Bombay Co-operative Insurance Society continued to function satisfactorily. During the year the society enlisted 1,831 members, bringing the total to 3,876. Proposals amounting to Rs. 15·53 lakhs were accepted. The total number of policies in force is 3,955 covering an assurance of over Rs. 25 lakhs. The society has extended its agencies to a large number of salary earners societies and also other credit societies which have adopted suitable provision in their by-laws for insurance of their constituent members particularly the borrowing classes.

Housing Societies.—During the year eight more societies were registered and five were cancelled, bringing their total number to eighty as against seventy-seven at the close of last year. Ahmedabad continued to be the centre of housing societies. In the societies situated in Bombay, the heavy costs incurred in the initial stages coupled with the fall in income, owing to continued economic depression, have acted as a drag on their successful working.

Producers Societies.—Only one more Producers Society was registered during the year, bringing the total number to 13. Lack of education and of a sense of discipline, conservatism in the matter of adopting improved technique and difficulties of marketing the products are some of the factors for the failure of these societies to take root. The Weavers' Societies, numbering 43 at the close of the year, acted more as credit societies than as producers institutions. These societies however have been re-vitalised by the organisation of District Industrial Associations and there is a proposal to reconstitute these societies on the model of Producers Societies and to link them with District Industrial Associations. Three such associations were registered during the year at Poona, Ahmednagar and Hubli. The associations are controlled by a Joint Board consisting of the Director of Industries and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. The objects of the associations are to sell raw materials to weavers as cheaply as possible, to advise them regarding production of new qualities, patterns and designs, to market their finished goods and to sell them improved appliances on hire-purchase system. The associations have made a good start ; the total turnover being Rs. 50,000 which is encouraging. Their gross profits amounted to Rs. 1,000.

Rural Uplift and Better Living Societies.—The increase in the number of Better Living Societies from 14 to 24 is an

indication of the growing recognition of this type of societies for the betterment of the rural masses. Other types of societies are also taking their due share in the programme of village improvement.

Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute.—The institute is maintaining its position as a propaganda-institution and a centre of co-operative opinion.

Co-operative Training and Education.—The scheme for the training and education of co-operative workers and employees and members of societies, subsidised by the Government of India, was launched. It is working under a five-year plan and aims at a healthy growth of the movement and its orderly progress by giving greater emphasis to the need for education and character among the workers in the co-operative movement.

The time has now arrived when the question of the treatment of frozen assets in co-operative societies and banks can no longer be postponed indefinitely. A careful inquiry into the extent of bad and doubtful debts and depreciation of other assets should preferably be undertaken by the Central Banks and the true surplus as representing the reserve fund ascertained. Increases in reserve fund and share capital cannot be said to represent thrift or the financial soundness of the movement unless it is accompanied by a corresponding decrease in overdues and frozen dues.

HORTICULTURE

PUBLIC GARDENS

Bombay Municipal Gardens.—Thirteen gardens, 31 recreation grounds and open spaces, two fountains, two band-stands and the Queen's statue opposite the old C. I. T. office, were maintained during the year. The directed games at Mustan Shah Tank, Gilder Tank and the Willingdon Memorial Play-ground under the supervision of the Y. M. C. A. continued to be popular. Gowalia Tank Maidan was much in demand for cricket pitches, and the play-ground at Second Peerkhan Street at Nagpada became popular after it was handed over to the Director of the Neighbourhood House. Owing to the reduced grant, the total number of band performances was reduced during the year from 62 to 31 and the Indian musical programmes from 18 to 4.

The number of visitors to the Victoria Gardens and the Zoo attached to it during the year was 2,453,965 against 2,285,120 in the preceding year, yielding an average of 6,723 per day against 6,260 in the previous year. Some lawns and flower beds were added during the year, but the most notable addition was that of the Giant Lily—Victoria Regia from seeds obtained from America, where this flower is found in large numbers in the Amazon River. The Gardens were long in want of a Band-stand for which a donation of Rs. 9,964 was received from Mr. Hurgowandas Jeewandas during the year.

Empress and Bund Gardens, Poona.—The economic and educational value of these gardens, which are maintained by the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India, cannot be too highly estimated. They are an asset of great value to Poona. The receipts of the Empress Gardens for the year 1935–36 were Rs. 13,474 while the expenditure was Rs. 17,021. The receipts and expenditure of the Bund Gardens amounted to Rs. 2,362, the Poona Suburban Municipality having given a contribution of Rs. 1,700 to cover the expenditure. During the year under report Government paid Rs. 2,637 to meet the deficit for the year 1934–35.

CHAPTER V

TRADE AND COMMERCE

NORTHERN DIVISION.—There were 105 spinning and weaving mills in Ahmedabad on 1st August 1935, out of which two were not working. Other small factories continued to work as usual.

Besides the new Shorrock Mill at Nadiad, which continued to work satisfactorily, there were 37 ginning factories and presses in Kaira district, mostly in the cotton tracts of Anand, Thasra and Kapadvanj talukas. There were also 443 hand-looms in the District, two glass factories, one silk factory and six soap factories. There was an increase in the number of pumping plants in the Anand Taluka from 72 to 82, while in the Borsad Taluka, the number of pumping plants was 163. Other small industries continued as usual.

In the Panch Mahals Sub-Division of the Broach and Panch Mahals district, the principal trade is in timber and grain. There were 46 small factories and mills working during the year, rice mills, oil mills, ginning and pressing factories, etc. Dohad continued to be an important grain market. It is also famous for lime, while Godhra is an important timber centre.

In the Broach Sub-division, cotton is the chief product, and forms the staple article of trade and industry of the sub-division. There were 28 ginning factories and 14 cotton presses—out of which three at Jambusar, two at Ankleshwar and one at Broach did not work during the year. Of the three cotton mills in the Broach City, two worked during the year and one remained closed.

In Surat District, cotton is the principal produce, and two cotton mills, 28 ginning factories, and 13 pressing factories worked during the year. In Surat, the silk and embroidery business showed no sign of recovery owing to the general depression in trade.

In Thana, rice—the principal product of the district—to the value of about Rs. 10 lakhs was exported to Bombay and other places, while paddy was exported to the extent of Rs. 8 lakhs. Timber worth about Rs. 10 lakhs, charcoal worth about Rs. 9 lakhs, grass worth about Rs. 12 lakhs, bricks worth about Rs. 6 lakhs, salt worth about Rs. 2 lakhs crushed bones worth

about Rs. 1½ lakhs, matches worth about Rs. 7 lakhs and worsted cloth worth about Rs. 6 lakhs were exported to Bombay and other places during the year. The rice husking plant at Bhiwandi did not work well owing to the depression in trade. The four industrial works at Dahanu—one manufacturing iron work, and the other three doing husking—continued to work. There were 400 handlooms, and 500 power looms at Bhiwandi and 1,500 to 2,000 workers were employed during the year. The Raymond Woollen mill at Thana worked fairly well. There are two match factories, one at Thana and the other at Ambernath which employed about 700 and 1,200 labourers respectively. The year on the whole showed no improvement in trade as compared with the preceding year.

In the Bombay Suburban District, there was no appreciable change in the condition of trade. Two new factories were opened at Mogra during the year under report, one for silver thread and the other for fireworks. There were no other changes in regard to mills and factories working in the District and there was no strike of labourers. The building trade continued to do brisk business. The fishing industry showed no change during the year. The employment afforded to labourers was satisfactory.

Central Division.—The general trade depression continued during the year. The chief industry of this Division is agriculture and trade is mainly confined to the export of raw materials, the principal articles of trade being grain, cotton and oil seeds. Jaggery, the most important article of trade in the irrigated tracts of Ahmednagar, Nasik and Poona districts, was exported on a large scale. The irrigators were hard hit owing to the low prices of gul prevailing. The commodity which concerns the people of Khandesh most is cotton. The outturn during the year was fair in the two Khandesh districts, but the talukas of Malegaon, Baglan and Nandgaon had a bumper crop. The price of cotton in East Khandesh remained practically unchanged at from Rs. 6 to 9 per maund. The most important crop in East Khandesh is groundnut. The crop was fair and it fetched a good price (Rs. 9 to 15 per palla). Groundnut has generally been considered as suitable only for inferior lands, but it is now losing its popularity and is ousted by cotton and grain crops.

Groundnut is grown on a large scale in the southern parts of Satara district and is largely exported to Bombay, Kolhapur, Sangli, etc., but the trade during the year was poorer than in

the previous year. There was a large export of betel-leaves, onions, eggs and butter from Satara district, of onions, grapes and vegetables from Nasik district and of potatoes, fruits and vegetables from Poona district.

There are five cotton spinning and weaving mills in East Khandesh, one each in Poona and West Khandesh districts and five spinning and weaving and two spinning mills in Sholapur district. All these mills worked well. The new Pratap spinning and weaving mill at Dhulia produced cloth worth Rs. 31 lakhs as against Rs. 28 lakhs in the previous year. In spite of the general trade depression and foreign trade competition the textile industry tried to maintain its position. There is a large number of ginning and pressing factories all over the Division except in Satara district and they worked during the cotton season. Handloom weaving was carried on in almost all districts, but this industry is dwindling as it cannot compete with mill-made products either in quality or in price.

In Ahmednagar district the Sugar Factory at Harigaon operated by the Belapur Company and the Maharashtra Sugar Mills at Ranjankhol continued to work satisfactorily. Both were in a prosperous condition and employed larger number of workers. A small factory was started during the year on the Balwandi Sugar Farm in Shrigonda taluka. The Ravalgaon Sugar Factory in Nasik district appeared to prosper though it complained of the fall of sugar prices owing to over-production in the United Provinces. The Kalamb Factory in Poona district continued to progress. In Sholapur district there are two sugar factories in Malsiras taluka. The Saswad Mali Sugar Factory at Akluj manufactured approximately 55,015 cwts. of sugar, which is in a great demand. The other factory, *viz.*, The Brihan Maharashtra Syndicate at Borgaon is still in its infancy.

There is one tannery at Bhusawal conducted by the Agents of Roshan and Company of Madras. 140,403 sheep and goat hides were sent to Rajmahenderi. There are eight *bidi* factories at Sinnar in Nasik district. They employed about 3,000 persons. The Reay Paper Mill at Mundhwa, the Talegaon Glass Works, Ravivarma Fine Art Litho Press at Malavli continued to work. In Satara district, the Kirloskarwadi iron factory, the Hindusthan Engineering Works near Satara Road Station, the Industrial Factory at Karad which manufactures ploughs, sugarcane crushers, cots, etc. progressed satisfactorily.

Southern Division.—The chief articles of export from the three above-ghat districts were cotton, wheat, jaggery, chillies, rice, tobacco and groundnut ; and salt, timber, spices, rice and fish from the below-ghat area. The trade in cotton was not prosperous owing to the general slump in prices and that in other articles of consumption did not flourish for similar reasons. There was however a noticeable increase in the export of paddy from Kolaba to the ports on the Malabar coast. Cotton ginning and pressing factories which are numerous in the districts of Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar had not sufficient work. The Gokak Spinning Mills, however, worked throughout the year.

The Weaving industry carried on in the three Karnatak districts, producing cotton and silk fabrics was not thriving as it could not compete with the cheap mill-made articles, while the general depression affected tin, brass and copper industry. The aluminium factories at Vijaydurg in the Ratnagiri district, had a dwindling trade, the total outturn being worth Rs. 16,000 as compared with Rs. 22,000 in the previous year.

The two tile factories at Khanapur (Belgaum) had a lean year while the one at Manki (Kanara) remained closed during the year. The Bharat Tiles Factory at Mora (Kolaba) did a normal amount of business despite the general slump.

The trade in mangoes from Ratnagiri District was normal. Malvan and Vengurla town-ports, which import raw cashewnuts from Portuguese West India and Africa and export roasted nuts, did a fair amount of business. The imports were estimated at Rs. 6·30 lakhs and the exports at Rs. 11 lakhs.

Among other industries, the Dhutpapeshwar Ayurvedic Pharmacy at Panvel (Kolaba) did normal business. The fishing industry in Kolaba District continued to be in a flourishing condition. The Tata companies' powerhouses continued to work as usual.

Sind.—There was no remarkable change in the industrial life of people during the year under report. The area under cultivation largely increased in the Barrage zone, particularly under cotton cultivation, and this extended the construction of cotton ginning factories and rice husking machines. The total number of factories in Sind during the year 1935 was 110 as against 103 in 1934. During the year two cotton ginning factories were opened in the Thar Parkar District—one at Nabisar Road Station and the other at Pithoro Station. A new textile mills has been built in the Karachi City, but it has not started working.

There was some improvement in cloth weaving in Hala Taluka of Hyderabad District as the weavers have adopted an improved variety of handloom. The weaving school started at Tando Muhammad Khan last year was reported to be doing good work.

The Pioneer Sugar Mills at Pritamabad in the Sinjhoro Taluka of Nawabshah District was reported to be working at a loss owing to insufficient supply of cane to keep it fully occupied and lack of suitable communications.

As the result of the Village Uplift Scheme industrial classes were opened during the year under report at three places in Larkana District. These classes did useful work but had to be closed for want of funds.

A new Silk weaving factory and a factory for manufacturing rubber boots and shoes were added to the already existing factories in Sukkur town during the year under report. The silk cloth manufactured at Rohri was exported to all parts of Sind and India.

The small indigenous cloth industry, the manufacture of woollen carpets, the dyeing, lacquer work and other small industries such as those connected with earthenware, " pan " (grass), metalwork and soap were carried on as usual.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES

During the year under review many of the industries of the Presidency continued to be affected adversely in a varying degree owing to the low purchasing power of the agriculturist and foreign competition. There was slight improvement in the purchasing power of the agriculturist but it did not make any appreciable difference to the local industries, whereas the growing Japanese competition proved detrimental to many of the minor industries. The year under review, on the whole, recorded no appreciable progress over the previous year either in trade or in industry.

Cotton Textile Industry.—The condition of this industry during the year showed some improvement. In addition to a small increase in the total number of mills working, there was an increase in production, as a result of the introduction of double-shifts in many of the mills. The annual reports and balance sheets for the year 1935 furnished by the mills in Bombay City and Island, showed that 14 mills incurred losses amounting to Rs. 22·56 lakhs, while 29 mills made a gross profit of Rs. 40·11 lakhs, and 13 were able to declare dividends.

Woollen Industry.—The woollen industry, which showed some signs of improvement during the previous year, did not maintain its position during the year under review. There was a drop both in the quantity and value of the woollen goods produced. The imports both by sea and by land of this class of goods into the Presidency increased. Owing to competition, especially in cheap varieties, from foreign countries like Italy and Japan, the condition of the industry was unsatisfactory. As a result of the enquiry made by the Tariff Board the Government of India came to the conclusion that the woollen industry had not established its claim for protection, but they decided to assist the handloom and small-scale woollen industry by making a grant of Rs. 5 lakhs spread over five years to provinces where the industry exists.

Hosiery Industry.—Due to the increase in tariff on certain classes of manufactured goods under this head some improvement was noticeable in the condition of this industry.

Silk Fabrics Industry.—Severe Japanese competition particularly in regard to cut-pieces of silk cloth (fents) prevented the industry from making any progress. With the recent decision of the Government of India, to raise the duty on fents, it is hoped that the industry will thrive.

Chemical Industry.—Except in heavy chemicals, this industry on the whole, did fairly well. The Karnatak Chemical Works at Gadag have undertaken experimental work for cultivation of both indigenous and foreign plants required in the preparation of the medical and other products they put on the market.

Sugar Industry.—One more sugar factory was started during the year, bringing the total number of sugar factories in the British Districts of the Presidency to six. Their total production amounted to 24,746 tons. In addition, the nine khandsari sugar factories working in the Presidency produced about 90 tons of sugar. The imports of sugar into Bombay and Karachi during the year were less both in quantity and value as compared with the previous year.

Match Industry.—There were 13 match factories in existence in the Presidency which produced about five and a quarter million gross of boxes of matches during the year.

Paper Industry.—Three paper mills, one each in Bombay, Poona and Barejadi (Ahmedabad) were working fairly well throughout the year and production increased by about 387 tons.

Glass Industry.—There were six glass factories working in the Presidency including the one with a large capital started at Dadar, Bombay, in July 1935. The Government of India did not accept the recommendation of the Tariff Board regarding protection to this industry on the ground that the basic raw material, viz., soda ash, was not available in India and that no adequate source of Indian soda ash had as yet been developed and the industry for the present must depend on imported soda ash. They have in the meantime decided to afford the industry a certain measure of relief by way of remission of customs duty on imported soda ash. On the whole, owing to keen foreign competition, the industry did not do well during the year.

Oil Mills Industry.—The same number of mills as were reported last year were working during the year under review. The industry as a whole did well.

Soap Industry.—There were sixty big and small soap making factories in the Presidency and these exported about 1,034 tons of soap valued at Rs. 2·62 lakhs to foreign countries during the year. There is still considerable scope for the development of the export trade.

Engineering Industry.—There was an increase in the number of engineering factories from 165 to 180 during the year under review. Machines' spare parts required in the textile, cereal, oil and handloom industries, were produced by these factories. There was, however, little or no improvement in the rather depressed condition of this industry.

Aluminium Industry.—The trade in hollow-ware showed no great improvement and the prices obtained were also not very remunerative. The cut-throat competition between local hollow-ware factories, was practically brought to an end early during the year under report as a result of an agreement reached between four of the largest manufacturers.

Gold Thread Industry.—The market for the products of this industry continued to be dull and the economic condition of the workers engaged in the industry therefore deteriorated. The quality of the gold thread manufactured, however, continued to show a steady improvement. The formation of a marketing association to put a stop to internal competition would go a long way in helping the industry.

Cigarette Industry.—This industry showed some progress Some of the local factories installed improved machinery and as a result production increased. There was also a progressive

decline in the foreign imports of cigarettes into Bombay and Karachi.

New Enterprises.—Several new factories were started in Bombay City during the year under report. A weaving mill with finishing plant for making artificial silk cloth started work during the year. A rolling mill for rolling copper sheets from local copper scrap and pig copper was installed in another factory. A new factory, which is the first of its kind in this Presidency, was established in Bombay for retreading and reconditioning old motor car tyres. Other new factories manufactured interlocking and revolving steel shutters suitable for shops and godowns, etc.; decorated and plain tin boxes suitable for packing confectionery, biscuits, cigarettes etc.; metal capsules; solid tyres; fancy artificial silk lace borders; printed tin sheets; tin containers and printed tin calendars; and expanded metal ware. The manufacture of different sorts of ink was started by a factory in Nasik while another in Karachi started manufacturing chemicals on a small scale to meet the local demand.

Experiments and Demonstrations.—During the year under review work in connection with gold thread industry and cashewnut shell oil industry was continued. The demonstration of the improved type of silver thread spinning machine at Surat was continued and as a result one of the leading local merchants of the place constructed one 100 spindle machine which worked satisfactorily. Instructions in the use of cleaning chemicals and annealing silver wire were imparted to wire drawers.

Experimental work in connection with alumina and aluminium sulphate was completed and a bulletin giving full particulars regarding the possibility of their production in the Presidency was prepared for publication. Arrangements were made to put up at Utran a plant for the production of distilled lime oil on a commercial scale. This is the first enterprise of the kind in this country. Another investigation, carried on by the Department, revealed that nicotine and nicotine insecticides could be prepared from tobacco waste, available in the Belgaum District, at competitive prices.

There is scope for enterprising industrialists in the following industries, viz., billets and sheets, manufacture of torch light casings, manufacture of M. S. piping, wood screws, manufacture of sand and emery paper, small cutlery, veneers, plywood and pencils.

General Assistance to Industries.—Apart from the work of improvements in technical processes and appliances, the Department supplied technical advice and assistance in the solution of practical difficulties where they were called for.

Commercial and Industrial Intelligence.—This branch of the Department continued to be both popular and useful. Enquiries from abroad for opening commercial relationships with Indian firms were as usual transferred to the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, while enquiries from Indian firms for opening trade connections with British firms were transferred to His Majesty's Trade Commissioner, Bombay. The total number of enquiries dealt with by the Department during the year amounted to 576 as against 381 in the previous year.

State-aid to Industries.—The scheme of state-aid to small industries, sanctioned by Government in 1935, was not availed of to any large extent. During the year under report ten applications for loans were received for an aggregate amount of Rs. 51,000 and of these only one satisfied the conditions prescribed.

Cottage Industries.—The usual propaganda of the Department in respect of the hand weaving industry by means of weaving schools and demonstrations was continued. The Department maintained seven weaving schools for *bona fide* weavers, two weaving schools for agriculturists, ten cotton weaving demonstrations, two wool weaving demonstrations, one cottage sizing set demonstration and two dyeing and printing demonstrations in addition to the Central Hand Weaving Institute. As a result of these demonstrations and activities, the Department was able to introduce 534 fly shuttle looms, and 267 dobbies amongst the hand weavers in the Presidency.

Marketing of Handloom Products.—The scheme for the marketing of handloom products, which was referred to in the last year's report, was put into effect during the year under review. A Marketing Officer and a Textile Designer were appointed for the purpose, and three Industrial Associations were organised at Poona, Ahmednagar and Hubli, each with a shop for the display and sale of the handloom products of the local weavers. These Associations also supply the weavers with raw materials at reasonably cheap rates. The Textile Designer was able to introduce certain new varieties which commanded a good market.

Other Cottage Industries.—Among other cottage industries which this Department has introduced, pottery glazing by the application of modern ceramic colours by the new Majolica process to earthenware was one. The Department investigated the condition of the glass bangle industry and certain experiments in connection therewith were carried out.

Village Improvement Schemes.—Schemes for improving (*a*) The Village Tanning Industry, and (*b*) Inland Fisheries in the Presidency Proper were sanctioned by Government during the year out of the Village Improvement grant made by the Government of India. The Tanning Expert was appointed towards the close of the year and the work of organising tanning demonstration parties was taken in hand.

Fisheries.—As a result of the continued success of the fisheries experiments, the second launch " Lady Sykes ", belonging to this Department, was also purchased by the fishermen who paid back the initial and monthly instalments aggregating to about Rs. 7,000 or about one-third of the total cost of the launches. A representation was received from fishermen in the Ratnagiri District for similar assistance, and the launch " Lady Brabourne " was constructed. All the three launches were operating between Bombay and Karwar covering a distance of 270 miles. Fish preserved in ice in the holds of the launches was brought to Bombay in good condition, and the supply of fish in the City of Bombay increased. The three launches brought between them during the fishing season a total of 2·39 lakhs lbs. of fish into the City and the money realised from the sale of fish amounted to about Rs. 22,000. The Department continued to give training to youths of the fishermen's community in manning the launches. It has also been investigating the possibility of introducing new types of nets for fishing in Bombay waters.

Inland Fisheries.—In connection with the scheme for the development of fresh water fisheries, several sheets of water in the Presidency were surveyed and a few tanks, ponds and wells were acquired by the Department of Industries for experimental work. The fish bred in these waters will form a nucleus from which other fresh waters in the Presidency will be stocked.

Fish Curing Yards.—There are 31 fish curing yards in the Bombay Presidency. They were transferred from the control of the Salt Department of the Government of India to the Department of Industries on July 1, 1936.

Technical and Industrial Education.—The R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad, and the Government Hand Weaving Institute, Poona, were the two Government technical institutions administered and controlled directly by the Department of Industries. The figures of net expenditure on these two institutes for the year under review were Rs. 28,431 and Rs. 12,751 respectively. The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, was in receipt of a grant of Rs. 1,24,500 during the year as against Rs. 1,22,000 in the previous year. The Department of Industries maintains its touch with, and control over, several other technical and industrial schools in the Presidency through the agency of the Committee of Direction for Technical Education, of which body the Director of Industries is the Chairman. There were during the year under report nine Government-aided institutions maintained by public bodies, 19 Government-aided private institutions, 18 other institutions not in receipt of grant but recognised by the Department and ten institutions recognised for examination purposes only. The total amount of grants given to the various Government-aided institutions for the year under review amounted to Rs. 45,600.

Scholarships.—A number of scholarships tenable at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad, F. S. Parekh Technical Institute, Surat, and Government Hand Weaving Institute, Poona, were awarded by the Department of Industries during the year. Several scholarships and prizes were also given to students of the peripatetic weaving schools in the Presidency. In addition, two scholarships for research in Technical Chemistry and one for practical experience in Electrical Engineering were also awarded during the year. The total amount spent on scholarships came to Rs. 20,966.

The Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1932.—The Act was extended to the whole of the Presidency during the year under review. Government enforced the Act in the various districts in co-operation with the Municipalities and the District Local Boards. Besides the Warden of Weights and Measures and the two Assistant Wardens there are in the Presidency 41 Government Inspectors and 34 Inspectors appointed by different local bodies in the Presidency to enforce the Act. In most districts the Headquarter Municipality has appointed one Inspector and the District Local Board has appointed one Inspector. Part of the headquarter municipal area is allotted to the Municipal Inspector and part to the Government Inspector.

The area of the District Local Board is also similarly divided. In cases where the local body concerned has not appointed the necessary inspecting staff, Government have appointed their own Inspectors. In Bombay City the Municipality has appointed four Inspecting Units and maintains laboratories located in different parts of the City. These Inspectors do verification and stamping work in connection with trading establishments, whereas work in connection with industrial establishments, coming under the Factories Act, Railways, Port Trust, and other Government establishments as well as manufacturers of and dealers in weights and measures in the City is done exclusively by Government Inspectors. Government have set up in Bombay City two laboratories—one for the verification of weights and measures, and the other for periodical verification of secondary standards in the districts. The enforcement of the Act has not been found to be unusually difficult and experience has shown that the administration of the Act is self-supporting.

Expenditure.—The expenditure incurred by the Department of Industries during the financial year 1935–36 was Rs. 6·32 lakhs as against Rs. 3·44 lakhs during the preceding year. These figures are exclusive of the figures of expenditure in connection with the Village Improvement Schemes financed from the Government of India grant. The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 3·42 lakhs, which included a sum of Rs. 3·29 lakhs realised from the fees collected by the Government Inspectors of Weights and Measures.

COMMISSIONER OF LABOUR

As from 6th June 1933 Government decided that all offices dealing with labour matters should be put under one officer to be known as the Commissioner of Labour. As a result, the administration of the Factories Department was transferred from the Collector of Bombay, together with the Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances Department, the latter more for administrative convenience, than the nature of the work done by the Department. The Labour Office, which is responsible for social and economic statistics, industrial disputes, legislation and other labour matters also came under the Commissioner of Labour and so did the offices of the Commissioner of Workmen's Compensation and the Registrar of Trade Unions. The Director of the Labour Office, who was also Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation and Registrar of Trade Unions became Commissioner of Labour.

THE FACTORIES ACT

The number of factories subject to the control of the Factories Act increased from 1,900 to 1,999 in 1935. The increase was made up of factories that became amenable to the Act by reason of the change in the definition of a factory and to increased industrial activity in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sind. As against 1,678 last year the number of working factories in the period under report was 1,746. Of these 937 were perennial and 809 were seasonal concerns. 243 of the perennial and 668 of the seasonal factories were connected with the cotton industry.

The number of operatives employed in all industries, based on the annual returns received from the factories and including an average of the persons working on night shifts in the textile industry, was 420,716 compared with 375,833 last year. Employment in the textile industry increased materially, and particularly so in Bombay, where an increase of 23,566 was recorded. The two mills that reopened, and increased employment in three others that restarted operations late in the previous year, accounted, on the day shifts, for an increase of 6,046. The average for persons employed on the night shifts in the Bombay cotton textile mills increased from 14,236 to 26,812. The number of women employed in factories was 70,235 against 65,943 in the previous year, while children number 1,941 against 2,147. The number of children employed touched a new low level. Owing to increased activities, more women obtained employment, but the Maternity Benefit Act appears to have had a restricting influence on their employment, particularly in Ahmedabad.

An important sanitary problem has arisen in connection with the rapid industrial development of Ahmedabad, viz., the disposal of trade waste. It has proved well nigh impossible to maintain a satisfactory sanitary standard in some of the mill surroundings, and often a rigid insistence on the cleanliness of the mill compound penalises surrounding residents. There has been a very large increase in the amount of cloth bleached in the mills in the last decade and the existing Municipal arrangements do not permit of a suitable disposal of trade waste. The problems are likely to become more acute unless adequate arrangements for sub-surface drainage are made. In Ahmedabad and Sholapur districts about 60 lakhs of rupees

have been expended for ventilation and humidity in mills, whereby working conditions have been almost revolutionised. The climate in these two centres is not naturally so adapted to the textile industry as the more equable and humid climate of Bombay, but the mills have realised that ventilation combined with humidification on the evaporative cooling principle has not only considerably improved the conditions under which the operatives work, but technical processes have also been benefited.

The total number of accidents reported was 6,789 as against 6,004 in 1934 ; the total number of persons injured being 6,825 as against 6,033 in 1934. The increase was due partly to the large number of employees and partly to the increased tendency to give treatment more freely in the case of minor injuries. The number of fatal accidents fell to the level of the year 1931 which is the lowest figure recorded during the last 13 years.

The Safety First movement gained ground and several safety committees were established. The fencing of machinery received the continuous attention of the staff.

Definite progress in welfare work was made though much remains to be done. The Labour Union, Ahmedabad, spent Rs. 23,000 in completing 20 more tenements on the tenant ownership basis during the year. Each tenement provides two rooms, a kitchen, a verandah and a yard. The standard is higher than usually occupied by textile workers and tenants will become owners in 22 years. 435 tenements have been built by the Ahmedabad Mills Housing Society in the last two years, and 304 of these are occupied. The Raymond Woollen Mill completely overhauled 16 tenements of 8 rooms each, belonging to them, and most of these premises are now occupied. The sugar factories have provided accommodation for some of the staff on a seasonal basis.

Five créches were started in Bombay, two in Ahmedabad and two in other mofussil centres. Improvements and extensions have also been effected in several of the existing créches in Ahmedabad and Bombay. The average attendance in the Bombay mill créches was 573 and the opium drugging of 337 infants was either stopped or prevented.

During the year 3,924 women were paid maternity benefits aggregating Rs. 94,351. The mills were asked to encourage the payment of the benefit on the pre-maternity principle, and 1,678 women received half the benefit when leaving work. Nearly 80 per cent. of the women in Sholapur, 55 per cent. in Bombay and 20 per cent. in Ahmedabad received the benefit in this way.

The new Factories Act came into operation on the 1st of January and this has imposed a great deal of additional inspection. The Act has divided industries into three main classes, and in the ordinary perennial concern the weekly hours have been reduced from 60 to 54. The textile industries came at once into line, although the reduction in hours led to considerable experimenting in Ahmedabad. Systems whereby machinery was worked for ten hours by requiring operatives to take the hour's interval at different times, the operatives doing double work for one hour were introduced on a fairly comprehensive scale. A few mills worked a machinery week of 60 hours with a ten hour day by allowing, in groups, an extra half day holiday. On the whole, there was no widespread attempt to defeat the law, but constant vigilance was necessary and several prosecutions had to be instituted.

THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

The only amendment in the Act during the year was the addition to Schedule II, of persons employed, otherwise than in a clerical capacity in the occupations of (*a*) the felling or logging of trees, (*b*) the transport of timber by inland waters, (*c*) the control or extinguishing of forest fires and (*d*) elephant catching operation.

The Workmen's Compensation (Transfer of Money) Rules, 1935, were finally published during the year. These Rules prescribe the procedure for the transfer to any part of His Majesty's Dominions or to any other country, of money deposited with a Commissioner under the Act, for the benefit of any person residing or about to reside in such part or country and *vice versa*.

Returns under section 16 of the Act were received from 1,696 concerns, of which 1,600 were in respect of factories, 47 in respect of electric supply companies, 23 in respect of cinema film manufacturing companies, 19 in respect of fire brigades, two each in respect of tramways, port trusts and explosives

manufacturing factories and one in respect of mines. The average number of workers employed daily was 413,726 adults and 2,845 minors. The total number of accidents reported was 4,095, in two of which the injured workmen were minors in whose case the disablement was temporary. Of the remaining 4,093, forty-six were fatal accidents, 293 resulted in permanent disablement and 3,754 in temporary disablement. The total compensation paid was Rs. 1,66,906 of which Rs. 38,680 were paid in respect of fatal accidents, Rs. 74,560 in respect of permanent disablement and Rs. 53,666 for temporary disablement. This amount represents only the compensation paid by the employers covered by the notification under section 16 and not the whole amount of compensation paid by all the employers amenable to the Act.

The total number of cases dealt with during the year by the Commissioners in the presidency, including those of agreements, was 793 against 632 last year. The total amount of compensation paid increased from Rs. 2,19,723 to Rs. 2,52,880.

During the year under report Rs. 1·97 lakhs were deposited with the Commissioners as compensation. Including the opening balance of Rs. 30,802 there was a total amount of Rs. 2·28 lakhs, of which Rs. 1·49 lakhs were paid out to dependants in respect of cases of fatal accidents, and Rs. 53,529 to injured women and other injured workmen, leaving a balance of Rs. of Rs. 25,196 undisposed of at the end of the year.

The total number of applications for registration of agreements to be disposed of during the year was 409, of which 380 were disposed of, leaving 29 pending at the end of the year. Of the 409 applications 399 related to permanent disablement and ten to temporary disablement.

The Act worked smoothly during the year greatly helped by the assistance received from the Insurance Companies who represented the employers in about 50 per cent. of the cases. No Trade Union except the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, took any part in settling claims on behalf of workmen. That Union, during the year, settled 184 cases of which seven related to fatal accidents, 65 to permanent disablement and the remaining 112 to temporary disablement. The compensation secured during the year amounted to Rs. 18,445. The Union Officials, assisted by their medical advisers, conducted the cases without the help of pleaders. The number of cases

conducted by them before the Commissioner, Ahmedabad, was 36. The Union was successful in settling 92 compensation claims by correspondence with employers or their Insurers.

BOILER INSPECTION DEPARTMENT

The number of boilers on the register at the end of the year was 6,359 as against 6,306 in the previous year. Out of these 2,236 were inspected and certified by the Boiler Department. Eight cases of irregularities were discovered. The explanations given were accepted and in each case a warning was given.

Ten accidents to boilers were investigated during the year. Personal injury was not sustained in any case.

Three examinations for certificates of competency as boiler attendants and three for certificates of proficiency as engineers were held at Bombay and one for certificates of competency as boiler attendants at Karachi.

The receipts, excluding those on account of Boiler Attendants and Engineers' examination fees, for the year were Rs. 1·52 lakhs as against Rs. 1·50 lakhs in the previous year.

SEA-BORNE TRADE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER

The following figures give the total value of the Sea-borne Trade of the Bombay Presidency proper during the year 1935-36 :—

I. Foreign Trade (Private)—

Imports.—Rs. 59·33 crores, an increase of 1·14 crores.

Exports.—Rs. 73·68 crores, a decrease of 13·24 crores; giving a total foreign trade of Rs. 133·01 crores, a net decrease of Rs. 12·10 crores.

II. Coasting Trade (Private)—

Imports.—Rs. 22·05 crores, a decrease of 2·31 crores.

Exports.—Rs. 26·01 crores, an increase of ·74 crore ; giving a total Coasting trade of Rs. 48·06 crores, a net decrease of Rs. 1·57 crore.

III. Government Transactions amounting to Rs. 6·48 crores.

Adding these three the total Sea-borne Trade amounted to Rs. 187·55 crores, a net decrease of Rs. 12·23 crores.

On the whole, the recovery in general trading conditions noted last year was maintained. As regards the export trade, however,

though there was an improvement at the other major ports of India, and especially at Karachi, that at Bombay decreased. Similarly, excluding foreign merchandise, there was a fall in the trade carried to and from Bombay coastwise. As regards distribution of the foreign trade, the economic disturbances which during recent years had affected production and trade in Europe and America, were gradually subsiding, so as to allow of the re-entry on a larger scale of their manufactures into the Indian market.

Imports of private merchandise further improved by Rs. 83·49 lakhs to Rs. 54·54 crores which indicated better trade conditions. The improvement was more marked in cotton raw (including waste), cotton twist and yarn, dyeing and tanning substances, spices, carriages and wagons and parts for railways, grain, pulse and flour, instruments and apparatus, drugs and medicines and paper and pasteboard. The only important articles which recorded decreases were cotton manufactures, silk manufactures (including yarn, noils and warps), wool manufacture (including yarn and knitting wool), machinery and millwork, artificial silk, motor cars and motor cycles and apparel. Imports of treasure further improved by Rs. 30·84 lakhs to Rs. 4·8 crores.

Exports of Indian produce fell by Rs. 57·63 lakhs to Rs. 30·44 crores. This fall was entirely due to reduced shipments of cotton raw (including waste), oil cakes, seeds, and cotton twist and yarn despite increased despatches of postal articles, wool raw and cotton manufactures.

The percentage distribution of Bombay's foreign trade showed that although Japan maintained the pride of place which she had regained from the United Kingdom last year, her share fell by nearly 3 per cent. whereas that of the United Kingdom rose by over ¼ per cent. Trade with the Continent of Europe and America improved by ½ per cent. and over ¾ per cent. respectively while that with Asia declined by 3 per cent.

The value of the total foreign trade of the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind, which had increased last year, declined during the year under report by Rs. 12·1 crores to Rs. 133·1 crores. Imports showed an improvement of Rs. 1·14 crores. Imports

of precious metals further improved by Rs. 29 lakhs due chiefly to larger arrivals of gold. Exports, on the other hand, further declined by Rs. 13·25 crores owing almost entirely to the heavy fall in the shipments of both gold and silver.

The value of the total coasting trade also decreased by Rs. 1·57 crores to Rs. 48·06 crores ; imports falling by Rs. 2·31 crores to Rs. 22·05 crores. Exports, however, increased by Rs. 74·07 lakhs to Rs. 26·01 crores.

The gross collections of the Bombay Custom House increased from Rs. 15,44,16,244 to Rs. 15,79,50,492. These figures exclude the collections on account of the various cesses such as the cotton cess, tea cess and lac cess. The ratio of true expenditure to revenue was 1·05 as against 1·02 in the previous year.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE PORTS OF BOMBAY AND KARACHI

The following table shows the value to the nearest lakh of the Foreign Import and Export Trade of the Ports of Bombay and Karachi, grouped according to the classes shown in Government accounts :—

Imports

	Rs. Lakhs	Increase or decrease in 1935-36 Rs. Lakhs
BOMBAY		
Food, drink and tobacco	411	+ 55
Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.	1,116	+152
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ..	3,783	—116
Living animals	11	— 3
Postal articles not specified	128	— 6
Total ..	5,449	+ 82
KARACHI		
Food, drink and tobacco	145	+ 2
Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.	158	+ 33
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ..	1,124	— 96
Living Animals	4	+ 4
Postal articles not specified	31	— 6
Total ..	1,462	— 63

Exports

	Rs. Lakhs	Increase or decrease in 1935-36 Rs. Lakhs
BOMBAY		
Indian Produce and Manufacture		
Food, drink and tobacco	136	+ 10
Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.	2,466	—110
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ..	288	+ 12
Living animals	....	— 2
Postal articles	139	+ 69
Total ..	3,029	— 21
KARACHI		
Indian Produce and Manufacture		
Food, drink and tobacco	76	— 17
Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.	1,620	+152
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ..	27	+ 6
Postal articles	4	+ 1
Total ..	1,727	+142
BOMBAY		
Foreign Merchandise		
Food, drink and tobacco	17	+ 9
Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.	99	+ 31
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ..	148	— 9
Living animals	1	....
Postal articles	2	— 2
Total ..	267	+ 29
KARACHI		
Foreign Merchandise		
Food, drink and tobacco	5	— 3
Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.	29	+ 1
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ..	20	— 1
Total ..	54	— 3

Total Export, Bombay—3,296 lakhs, an increase of 8 lakhs.

Total Export, Karachi—1,781 lakhs, an increase of 139 lakhs.

CHIEF PORT—BOMBAY

The aggregate value of the foreign trade (private) of Bombay fell by Rs. 11·75 crores to Rs. 132·81 crores : but if treasure be excluded, it showed an improvement of Rs. 90·4 lakhs, amounting to Rs. 87·45 crores against Rs. 86·55 crores in the previous year. During the same period the foreign trade (excluding treasure) of Calcutta also improved by Rs. 6·34 crores to Rs. 98·96 crores and that of Karachi by Rs. 76·36 lakhs to Rs. 32·43 crores. Imports of merchandise into Bombay and Calcutta rose by over 1·5 per cent. and by nearly 7 per cent. respectively but those into Karachi fell by 4 per cent. The improvement at Bombay was chiefly due to larger arrivals of cotton raw, cotton twist and yarn, dyeing and tanning substances, spices, carriages and wagons for railway, grain pulse and flour, instruments and apparatus and drugs and medicines. On the other hand, silk manufactures, wool manufactures, machinery and millwork, art silk, motor cars and motor cycles, apparel and soap recorded noticeable decreases.

Exports of Indian produce which had shown a progressive improvement for the last two years, fell by Rs. 20·45 lakhs or nearly 0·7 per cent. to Rs. 30·29 crores at Bombay but rose by Rs. 3·91 crores or nearly 7 per cent. to Rs. 60·87 crores at Calcutta and by Rs. 1·42 crores or 9 per cent. to Rs. 17·27 crores at Karachi. Cotton raw, oil cakes, seeds and cotton twist and yarn accounted for the decrease at Bombay, though postal articles, wool raw, cotton manufactures, hides and skins raw, grain, pulse and flour and oils recorded noticeable increases.

The total value of the private coasting trade (excluding treasure fell by Rs. 1·87 crores or 4 per cent. to Rs. 41·66 crores. Exports improved but imports declined. The improvement in exports was mainly due to larger reshipments of foreign merchandise. The decline in imports was accounted for by smaller receipts of rice, cotton raw, wheat, kerosene oil, jute manufactures, seeds and tea. Re-exports of foreign merchandise recorded an increase of Rs. 68·69 lakhs mainly as a result of larger shipments of foreign cotton piecegoods, and carriages and carts.

FOREIGN TRADE

IMPORTS

The total value of imported merchandise further improved by Rs. 82 lakhs to Rs. 54·49 crores during the year under report. This improvement was most marked in cotton raw (including waste) and cotton twist and yarn. Dyeing and tanning

substances, spices, carriages and wagons and parts for railways, grain, pulse and flour, instruments and apparatus, drugs and medicines and paper and pasteboard also showed an improvement. Noticeable decreases were recorded in the imports of cotton manufactures, silk manufactures including silk yarn, noils and warps, wool manufactures including yarn and knitting wool, machinery and millwork, artificial silk, motor cars and motor cycles and apparel.

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE

EXPORTS

The entrépot trade of Bombay further improved from Rs. 2·38 crores to Rs. 2·67 crores during the year under report. The increase of Rs. 29 lakhs was mainly due to larger reshipments of raw hides and skins, spices and metals and ores.

INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES

Exports of Indian produce and manufactures which had been increasing progressively for the last three years declined during the year under report by Rs. 20·45 lakhs to Rs. 30·29 crores mainly as a result of smaller shipments of cotton raw, oilcakes, seeds and cotton twist and yarn which set off the increases in the export of Postal articles, wool raw and cotton manufactures, hides and skins raw, grain, pulse and flour, oils, hemp raw and leather. Exports of oilcakes declined from 166,000 tons to 116,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 94·65 lakhs to Rs. 73·37 lakhs in value owing entirely to smaller shipments of ground nut cake to all the consuming centres, particularly the United Kingdom, Germany and the United States of America, while there were no shipments to Egypt. Exports of linseed cake, however, improved from Rs. 10·04 lakhs to Rs. 10·46 lakhs in value owing entirely to the United Kingdom taking larger supplies. Export of spices also decreased from Rs. 15·81 lakhs to Rs. 13·8 lakhs chiefly on account of smaller shipments of pepper and ginger. On the other hand, shipments of chillies, cardamoms and betelnuts recorded increases. The improvement of Rs. 5·1 lakhs under oil was brought about by larger shipments of sandalwood oil, castor oil and groundnut oil to the United Kingdom and that of Rs. 4·43 lakhs under hemp raw by larger exports to the United Kingdom, Belgium, Sweden, Germany and Esthonia. The increase of Rs. 4·4 lakhs under leather was attributable to larger shipments of bags and trunks and of leather unwrought.

TRADE ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES

During the year under report Japan retained the principal place which she regained from the United Kingdom last year although her share in the total trade fell from 28·77 per cent. to 25·87 per cent. while that of the United Kingdom rose from 23·8 per cent. to 24·15 per cent. The proportionate shares of Continental Europe and America improved but those of Asia and Africa declined.

Under imports the share of the United Kingdom further fell from 30·07 per cent. to 27·76 per cent. and the total value figure also fell from 16·14 crores to 15·13 crores owing mainly to reduced shipments of cotton piecegoods (excluding fents) and cotton spinning and electrical machinery. Imports from British Possessions other than the United Kingdom and foreign countries also further increased. Among foreign countries in Asia, imports from China recorded a noticeable decrease. A heavy decline in the value of silk piecegoods, goods of silk mixed with other materials and woollen piecegoods accounted for the fall in imports from Japan in spite of larger receipts of cotton twist and yarn and coloured piecegoods.

Under exports, the share of Japan, though that country continued to occupy the first place, declined from 43·72 per cent. to 36·81 per cent. while the figure of value fell from Rs. 14·37 crores to Rs. 12·13 crores owing entirely to smaller takings of cotton raw. The share of the United Kingdom rose from Rs. 4·46 crores to Rs. 6 crores in value, as a result of increased shipments of most of the principal articles. Among other countries the proportionate share of Germany improved as did those of Belgium and France. The shares of Italy and Ceylon declined while that of the United States of America increased.

TREASURE

With a balance of trade in merchandise in favour of India of Rs. 30 crores, as against Rs. 23 crores last year, imports of treasure on private account further improved from Rs. 4·49 crores to Rs. 4·8 crores due mainly to larger receipts of gold, valued at Rs. 61·79 lakhs as against Rs. 34·94 lakhs. Imports of gold bullion slightly declined owing chiefly to smaller shipments from Muscat Territory and Aden and Dependencies; The United Kingdom's despatches, however, were valued at Rs. 4·61 lakhs as against none in the previous year. Imports of sovereigns improved from Rs. 16·28 lakhs to Rs. 43·86 lakhs

due chiefly to larger receipts from other Native States in Arabia and the United Kingdom. Imports of other coined gold declined from Rs. 1·24 lakhs to Rs. 57,000 mainly on account of smaller arrivals from Other Native States in Arabia and Aden and Dependencies. Imports of bar silver rose from Rs. 2·87 crores to Rs. 3·81 crores due almost entirely to larger despatches from the United Kingdom and Commonwealth of Australia. Arrivals of Government of India rupees fell from Rs. 33·05 lakhs to Rs. 30·66 lakhs, mainly as a result of reduced shipments from Mauritius and Dependencies and Iraq.

Exports of gold on private account further declined from Rs. 50·36 crores to Rs. 38·26 crores. Shipments of bullion further fell from Rs. 49·86 crores to Rs. 37·78 crores due entirely to the United Kingdom taking exports worth Rs. 24·59 crores, as against Rs. 33·12 crores, the U. S. A. Rs. 11·71 crores against Rs. 15·21 crores and the Netherlands Rs. 79·51 lakhs against Rs. 97·17 lakhs last year. France, however, took Rs. 68·43 lakhs against Rs. 56·83 lakhs in the previous year. Exports of sovereigns decreased from Rs. 49·57 lakhs to Rs. 47·34 lakhs owing entirely to reduced shipments to the United Kingdom. Exports of silver also declined from Rs. 3·16 crores to Rs. 2·31 crores, due entirely to smaller shipment of *British dollars* to Hongkong, which amounted to Rs. 28·37 lakhs only as against Rs. 2·4 crores last year. Shipments of silver bullion, however, improved from Rs. 60·26 lakhs to Rs. 1·78 crores due entirely to the U. S. A. taking Rs. 82·42 lakhs against none and the United Kingdom taking Rs. 95·5 lakhs as against Rs. 60·15 lakhs in the previous year.

SHIPPING

The total number of vessels engaged in the foreign trade increased from 1,282 to 1,318 and their total tonnage from 5,960,555 to 6,053,026. Steamers numbered 1,137 of the burthen of 6,034,209 tons as against 1,101 of the burthen of 5,941,438 tons in the previous year.

The average net tonnage of steamers which entered the port with cargo was 5,175 as against 5,307 in the previous year. Sailing vessels consisted entirely of " Native craft " engaged in trade with ports in the Persian Gulf, Arabia and East Africa.

COASTING TRADE

The coasting trade excluding treasure between the chief port—Bombay—and other ports in India grouped by Provinces is summarised in the following statement :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

—	Imports.			Exports.		
	1934-35	1935-36	Increase or decrease.	1934-35	1935-36	Increase or decrease
1. British Ports within the Presidency.	97	109	+12	171	206	+35
2. Indian Ports not British within the Presidency.	411	308	—103	269	274	+5
3. British Ports in other Presidencies.	1,497	1,373	—124	1,767	1,789	+22
4. Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies.	46	32	—14	94	74	—20
Grand Total ..	2,051	1,822	—229	2,301	2,343	+42

Imports from coast ports into Bombay consist almost entirely of articles of Indian produce which are intended partly for consumption in the Presidency and partly for re-export to foreign countries.

Imports, which showed an improvement last year, declined during the year under report from Rs. 20·52 crores to Rs. 18·22 crores owing chiefly to smaller receipts of grain, pulse and flour—particularly rice and wheat,—cotton raw (excluding waste), kerosene oil, jute manufactures, seeds and tea black. Imports of grain, pulse and flour fell from Rs. 5·06 crores to Rs. 3·24 crores.

Exports from Bombay to Coast ports further improved from Rs. 23·01 crores to Rs. 23·43 crores due entirely to larger shipments of foreign merchandise. Shipments of Indian produce which represented more than 77 per cent. of the total export declined from Rs. 18·43 crores to Rs. 18·17 crores owing entirely to smaller exports of cotton manufactures—mainly piece-goods—and cotton raw. Re-exports of foreign merchandise further improved from Rs. 4·58 crores to Rs. 5·27 crores representing larger reshipments of cotton piece-goods, carriages and carts, dyes obtained from coal tar and metals and ores.

SUBORDINATE PORTS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOREIGN TRADE

The foreign trade of the subordinate ports is comparatively insignificant. Imports, which consisted chiefly of dried fruits (cashew nuts) from Portuguese East Africa, rice from Siam and dates from Iraq, increased further from Rs. 3,47,454 to Rs. 4,96,334. Exports, mainly representing cashew kernel to the United States of America and cotton raw to Japan, decreased from Rs. 52,14,013 to Rs. 14,96,368.

COASTING TRADE

The total value of the coasting trade of the subordinate ports increased from Rs. 5·92 crores to Rs. 6·18 crores. Imports fell by Rs. 3·08 lakhs to Rs. 3·64 crores, but exports rose by Rs. 28·94 lakhs to Rs. 2·54 crores. 51 per cent. of the total trade of the subordinate ports was with the chief port—Bombay.

MARITIME TRADE

SIND

The following figures give the values of the entire Maritime Trade of the Province of Sind for the year 1935–36 :—

I. Foreign Trade (Private and Government)—

Imports.—Rs. 15·63 crores, a decrease of Rs. 81 lakhs.

Exports.—Rs. 17·88 crores, an increase of Rs. 1·34 crores, giving a total foreign trade of Rs. 33·51 crores, a net increase of Rs. ·53 crore.

II. Coasting Trade (Private and Government)—

Imports.—Rs. 9·18 crores, an increase of Rs. 58 lakhs.

Exports.—Rs. 8·64 crores, an increase of Rs. 76 lakhs, giving a total coasting trade of Rs. 17·82 crores, a net increase of Rs. 1·34 crores.

The entire Maritime Trade of the Province of Sind thus amounted to Rs. 51·33 crores, a net increase of Rs. 1·87 crores.

During the year 1935–36, the sea-borne trade of the Province of Sind, considered as a whole, continued to make a steady recovery, though the pace was much slower than in the preceding year. Trading conditions during the year continued to be

difficult, and no striking improvement in the position could be expected in view of the manifold hindrances to international trade, such as high tariffs, quotas, exchange restrictions, etc., which have in recent times been so conspicuous a feature of the economic policies of nations. The value of the *entire* trade of the Province increased by Rs. 1·88 crores, or 4 per cent., the share of the foreign trade in the total increase being Rs. 54 lakhs and that of the coasting trade Rs. 1·34 crores. The improvement in the foreign trade was, however, confined solely to the export side, imports having as a matter of fact suffered a set back.

Foreign Imports decreased by Rs. 81 lakhs or 5 per cent., the articles primarily responsible being cotton manufactures and woollen-manufactures. Cautious buying of British goods in anticipation of a reduction in the rates of import duty was mainly responsible for the decreased turnover of cotton manufactures. The other articles adversely affected were sugar, artificial silk, soap, motor cars, motor lorries, chemicals and coal tar dyes. Imports of mineral oils and metals, on the other hand, showed a substantial improvement.

Foreign exports increased by Rs. 1·34 crores or 8 per cent., of which raw cotton, the leading article, claimed Rs. 83 lakhs. It is gratifying to note that shipments of this commodity at 255,416 tons established a new record during the year under report. Raw wool was also in great demand, and its value appreciated by Rs. 59 lakhs. Notable increases were also recorded under raw hides and skins, dried fruits, wheat flour, bones and rice, but the trade in rapeseed, gram, other sorts of pulse, barley and wheat remained greatly depressed.

Coasting imports advanced from Rs. 860 lakhs to Rs. 919 lakhs or by 7 per cent., owing mostly to increased movements of petrol, grey cotton piece-goods (Indian), coloured cotton piece-goods (foreign), spices, matches and kerosene and lubricating oils.

Coasting exports increased from Rs. 788 lakhs to Rs. 864 lakhs, or by 10 per cent., heavy shipments of cotton being partly offset by reduced shipments of wheat. The Salt Industry of Karachi made further progress, shipments to Calcutta at 93,475 tons showing an excess of 10,134 tons over exports of last year.

The gross collections of *Customs duty* decreased from Rs. 539 lakhs in 1934–35 to Rs. 501 lakhs in 1935–36.

MARITIME TRADE

COASTING TRADE

The aggregate value of the coasting trade of the port of Karachi, including Government stores and treasures, increased from Rs. 16·35 crores to Rs. 17·79 crores. Both imports and exports showed increases, the former from Rs. 8·59 crores to Rs. 9·18 crores and the latter from Rs. 7·76 crores to Rs. 8·61 crores.

SUBORDINATE PORTS

Keti Bandar, Sando Bandar and Shahbandar.—The total value of the entire trade of these three ports, which is confined to the coasting trade, declined from Rs. 3·76 lakhs to Rs. 3·51 lakhs, to which Keti Bandar contributed 72 per cent., Shahbandar 19 per cent. and Sando Bandar 9 per cent. Rice is the chief article of trade. Keti Bandar, Sando Bandar and Shahbandar respectively exported 86 tons, 268 tons and 530 tons of rice to Cutch. Keti Bandar also exported firewood worth Rs. 29,376 to Kathiawar, Rs. 21,162 to Cutch and Rs. 1,136 to Karachi, and Shahbandar sent Rs. 1,213 worth to Kathiawar.

SHIPPING

The total number of vessels engaged in foreign trade increased from 1,146 to 1,178 while the tonnage increased from 1,533,607 to 1,592,059. The average tonnage per steamer rose from 2,864 tons to 2,962 tons. In all 921 steamers entered the port of Karachi as against 927 in the previous year. The number of vessels flying the British flag decreased from 720 to 678.

TRAFFIC BY AIR

Four aircraft services were regularly in operation to and from Europe—India—Australia and the intervening countries. In all 560 aeroplanes called at Karachi air port in 1935–36 as against 422 aeroplanes in 1934–35, an increase of 33 per cent. There were numerous private flights to and across India by persons of different nationalities, i.e., British, Indian, French, German, Polish, Japanese, Italian, Czechoslovakian and Danish. A notable event of the year was the conversion of the weekly Amsterdam—Karachi—Batavia service operated by the "K. L. M." into bi-weekly service.

CHAPTER VI

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

THE Public Works Department has long been an important feature of the British administration in India. Its history dates from 1854 when it first came to be organised on a definite basis in succession to the old military boards, constituted mainly for the carrying out of military works.

For administrative purposes the work of the Department is divided into two sections: (*i*) Roads and Buildings and (*ii*) Irrigation.

During the year under review the Roads and Buildings Branch of the Public Works Department of the Presidency including Sind executed works involving a total expenditure of Rs. 107 lakhs. Nearly Rs. 4·45 lakhs were spent on buildings connected with Central Services and nearly Rs. 16·34 lakhs on buildings connected with Provincial Services in the Presidency proper.

Central Workshops, Dapuri.—During the year under report the total outturn, including the closing balance, was Rs. 1·62 lakhs, an increase of Rs. ·39 lakh over the previous year's outturn. The outturn improved as a result of increased business. The work was of a varied nature and included repairs to road rollers, pumps of all description, oil engines, steam engines, stone crushers, mortar mills, manufacture of sluice gates, B. S. S. special pipes, roof trusses, etc. Estimates for repairs to pumping plants required at some places were prepared. During the year under report 35 apprentices were under training and five completed their training.

Electrical.—Electric supply continued to attract the attention of the public in an increasing degree. Three new licenses and five sanctions under Section 28 of the Indian Electricity Act were granted during the year under report for the supply of electricity to Guledgud, Ilkal, Chalisgaon, Nandurbar, Mahableshwar, Sinnar, Malwan and Dohad, while several other applications were under the consideration of Government. By the end of the year under review, electricity had been introduced in 43 centres in the Presidency proper (excluding Sind) and 10 other centres were in the process of being electrified. The number of licenses, excluding those revoked, but including

sanctions under Section 28 of the Indian Electricity Act, actually in operation in the Presidency proper at the beginning of the year was 51, while at the end of the year the number operating was 59.

The receipts from the Electricity Duty amounted to Rs. 9·69 lakhs as compared with Rs. 9·65 lakhs in the preceding year.

Communications.—Under this head the expenditure incurred was Rs. 39·55 lakhs, of which Rs. 13·22 lakhs were spent on original works and Rs. 26·33 lakhs on repairs. Some works were financed from ordinary revenues and some from the Petrol Tax Fund.

Public Health, water supply and drainage works.—The expenditure during the year under the head 56-A Capital outlay on improvement to Public Health amounted to Rs. 85,415. During the year under report the pumping machinery at Pandharpur, Sholapur, Nasik, Karad, Poona, Holkar's Bridge, Alandi, Uran, Shingnapur water works were inspected and necessary repairs arranged for and estimates for water supply at Visapur Jail and pumping plant for Mahableshwar were prepared. Thirty-two road rollers and two portable engines were inspected. The work of re-modelling the Mutha Right Bank Canal by fixing iron gates for dividing it into sections for accelerating the emptying of the canal was in progress. This work was undertaken in order to enable a sufficient water supply for the Cantonment and Poona City Water Works to be impounded. A new self-supporting gusseted steel chimney was erected in the compound of the Poona Water Works. A Green's economiser was also erected in that compound at a cost of Rs. 22,803.

IRRIGATION

GENERAL

Irrigation works in charge of the Public Works Department are divided into two distinct spheres viz., (1) Sind and (2) the Deccan and Gujarat.

IRRIGATION IN SIND

The Province of Sind is situated beyond the influence of the South-West and North-East monsoons and in consequence its rainfall is normally small and unreliable. In such circumstances nine-tenths of the area cultivated may ordinarily be said to depend on irrigation by canals. The importance of the introduction of scientific and modern methods of irrigation

to the province cannot therefore be over-estimated. Prior to the construction of the Lloyd Barrage and Canlas Scheme nearly all the canal systems were primitive inundation ones, dependent on floods in the Indus, and in general the canals flowed only from the end of May to the beginning of October, the Jamrao, Mithrao, and Fuleli Canal systems being the only exceptions receiving water during the rabi season. The cultivation dependent on river inundations was principally " Kharif " and even this was subject to insecurity of supply due to fluctuations in the river water levels. The low water supplies of the Indus in the winter season could be tapped only to a small extent and largely ran to waste in the Arabian Sea. As a result of the vagaries of a constantly changing river, the inundation canals inevitably suffered from deficiency of supply during critical irrigation periods. From the year 1932 the area in Central Sind has been provided with an assured perennial supply of water from the Lloyd Barrage Canals, excepting that area which is commanded by the Rice Canal on the right bank of the river and continues to receive a " Kharif " supply only. Parts of Upper and Lower Sind, outside the sphere of influence of the Barrage, also continue to receive a " Kharif " water supply only from the old inundation canals ; " Bosi Rabi " crops are, however, grown to a considerable extent in these areas under favourable conditions of inundation.

IRRIGATION IN THE DECCAN AND GUJARAT

Irrigation in the Bombay Deccan and Gujarat is not compact. Rainfall is usually available for agricultural operations but is often precarious. Tanks and canals provide water for the irrigation of valuable crops such as sugarcane and also provide a source of supply to other crops when the rainfall is deficient or irregular.

The large irrigation systems in the Deccan are all generally of the same type. Each depends upon a storage lake situated near the head of one of the river valleys, where sufficient water is collected during the monsoon to supply a tract of country on either side of the river valley below. The water stored during the rains is let out during the dry months of the year in accordance with requirements ; and, at a point on the river which may be as far as 50 miles from the main storage lake, a pick-up weir is constructed across the river to raise and divert the water into canals taking off on either side of the river. In one case only, that of Lake Fife at Khadakwasla, near Poona, do the canals take off directly from the dam itself. The canals

are aligned with a considerably flatter slope than that of the rivers and they are consequently able to diverge from the river itself on each side of the valley, so as to afford flow command to cultivable lands.

DECCAN AND GUJARAT

Northern Circle.—The Hathmati and Khari Cut is the only important canal system in Gujarat, the other irrigation works comprising small tanks dependent on local rainfall. The total area irrigated during the year under this system was approximately 7,600 acres.

Central Circle.—The Ekruk Tank near Sholapur, the Jamda Canals and the Krishna Canal are the most important irrigation works in this Circle. The Ekruk Tank supplies water for irrigational purposes and it also supplies water for domestic and industrial purposes to the Municipality and mills of Sholapur and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway administration. The area irrigated during the year from the water supplied from this tank was 3,116 acres and the gross assessed revenue (irrigational and non-irrigational) amounted to Rs. 1·34 lakhs.

DECCAN IRRIGATION CIRCLE

Mutha Canals.—This irrigation scheme comprises a storage reservoir at Khadakwasla, near Poona, known as Lake Fife, and the Mutha Right and Left Bank Canals which are 70 and 18 miles long, respectively. The storage is utilised partly for irrigation and partly for supplying water for domestic purposes to the Municipality and the Cantonments of Poona and Kirkee. The area irrigated by this scheme during the year under report was about 11,565 acres.

Godavari Canals.—This scheme was completed in 1915-16 at a cost of approximately a crore of rupees. The system comprises (1) a storage reservoir, known as Lake Beale, on the Darna River, a tributary of the Godavari ; (2) a pick-up-weir at Nandur Madhmeshwar, 47 miles down stream of the Darna Dam and (3) two canals, *viz.*, the Godavari Right and Left Bank Canals. The Darna Dam, inclusive of its waste-weir, is more than a mile long and has a maximum height of 92 feet above the lowest level of its foundation. The lake has a storage capacity of 7,763 million cubic feet. The weir at Nandur Madhmeshwar has a length of 3,618 feet inclusive of the Right and Left Bank regulators. Its crest is at a level of 34 feet above

the river bed. The canals irrigate lands situated in the south of the Nasik District and in the north of the Ahmednagar District. During the year the total area of crops irrigated by this system was approximately 16,747 acres.

Pravara River Works.—This system comprises (*a*) the Wilson Dam at Bhandardara, 1,600 feet in length and 270 feet above the lowest foundation, impounding a storage of some 10,000 million cubic feet, (*b*) a pick-up-weir at Ojhar, 890 feet long, and (*c*) the Pravara Right and Left Bank Canals, 33 and 48 miles long, respectively. The area of crops irrigated during the year by this canal system was approximately 27,053 acres.

Lloyd Dam and the Nira Right and Left Bank Canals.—The Lloyd Dam at Bhatgar, 190 feet high and 5,300 feet long, is one of the largest in the world. It impounds about 24,000 million cubic feet of water and supplies water to the old Nira Left Bank Canal and the new Nira Right Bank Canal, which are 100 and 106 miles long, respectively. The latter, which is the largest canal in the Deccan, irrigates mainly the western portion of the Sholapur District, which is notoriously liable to famine. The Lloyd Dam is completed in all respects and irrigation from the Nira Right Bank Canal is gradually expanding, the area irrigated therefrom during the year being approximately 30,893 acres. The total area irrigated by the Nira Left Bank Canal during the year was approximately 60,605 acres.

The establishment of sugar factories in this circle will contribute towards the successful working of the Deccan Canals. Seven sugar factories have been established on the several canals and sugarcane was planted for one more factory which has not yet been brought into operation.

Southern Circle.—The Gokak Canal is the most important irrigation work situated in this Circle. The scheme consists of a weir constructed across the Ghataprabha river at Dhupdal in the Belgaum District, 16 miles of main and branch canals and 36 miles of distributaries. The system also supplies water for industrial purposes to the cotton mills at Gokak and to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company. The area irrigated during the year by this system was approximately 8,223 acres.

Expenditure, revenue and area irrigated.—The total expenditure incurred on the irrigation works in the Bombay Deccan and Gujarat during the year 1935-36 amounted to Rs. 26 lakhs

as compared with Rs. 25 lakhs in the previous year. The expenditure incurred on capital works, i.e., works for which both capital and revenue accounts are kept, amounted to approximately Rs. 21 lakhs. Receipts from the capital works totalled Rs. 28 lakhs as compared with Rs. 27 lakhs, the average of the preceding three years. The area irrigated by these works aggregated 2·14 lakhs acres being about the same as the average of the previous three years. The area under irrigation by non-capital works was 1·58 lakhs acres and the revenue derived therefrom amounted to nearly Rs. 8 lakhs.

RAILWAYS

The railways situated within the Bombay Presidency are not administered by this Government but are under the general control of the Railway Board.

The railway budget for the year 1936–37 showed a deficit, and, inclusive of the loss on strategic lines, is estimated at Rs. 3·44 crores compared with the deficit of Rs. 4·54 crores for the year 1935–36.

A loop line Jhudo-Pithoro, a distance of 64·11 miles, was opened for all traffic on 1st June 1935. New traffic surveys of the following projects were carried out during the year :—

(1) Baramati-Pandharpur Railway project in the Nira Valley Area.

(2) Project for a railway line between the Akalkot Road Railway Station and Akalkot Town in the Akalkot State.

(3) Pithoro-Tando Mithakhan-Sanghar Railway Project.

The total length of the railways in the Presidency (including Sind but excluding Indian States) open for traffic during the year under review was 3,625 miles made up as shown below :—

—	Broad gauge	Metre gauge	Narrow gauge	Total
	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway ..	541	121	143	805
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	822	..	62	884
Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway ..	..	588	..	588
North Western Railway	818	..	129	947
Jodhpur Railway	..	288	..	288
Barsi Light Railway	..	..	113	113
Total ..	2,181	997	447	3,625

CHAPTER VII

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF

THE death-rate of the Presidency (25·56) showed a slight increase as compared with that of the previous year (25·42) and the quinquennial average of 25·32. The cholera incidence was almost the same as in the previous year viz. 11,235 deaths as against 11,362 deaths in 1934. Small-pox was severe during the year, 13,976 deaths being recorded as against 5,516 in 1934. The year was noteworthy in respect of plague incidence (2,453 deaths against 13,307 in 1934) which was the lowest recorded since 1896 the year of its first appearance in this Presidency. As compared with the previous year cholera showed a decrease of 127 deaths, plague 10,854 deaths, dysentery and diarrhoea 171 deaths, injuries 23 deaths and other causes 6,118 deaths. A rise was recorded in small-pox of 8,460 deaths, fever 3,347 deaths and respiratory diseases 8,694 deaths during 1935. During the year under report somewhat severe epidemics of cholera and small-pox, the higher incidence of respiratory diseases and deaths under the heads of fevers and other causes, were responsible for keeping the death-rate at about the same high level. The year would appear to have been less healthy than 1934 if the rates based on census population of 1931 are considered; the rates based on estimated population however show a slight improvement. The birth-rate is slightly higher and the death rate is slightly lower than those of 1934 on estimated population. A comparison of the figures of deaths under several heads with the mean of the previous five years 1930 to 1934 shows that there was a decrease in mortality rates under plague, fevers and injuries. Plague showed a decrease from ·56 to ·11, fevers from 9·56 to 9·39 and injuries ·38 to ·36. The Cholera death-rate of ·51 during the year was the same as the quinquennial average for the disease. Dysentery and diarrhoea recorded a rise from 1·18 to 1·19, small-pox ·39 to ·64, respiratory diseases 4·70 to 5·28 and other causes 8·04 to 8·05. Other features of the year were an excess of births over deaths of 249,470 and a decrease in the infant mortality rate from 167·37 to 163·87, inspite of a higher birth-rate during the year.

Births and Deaths.—The European population according to the census of 1931 is 24,604. In 1935 the number of births recorded

was 278 against 289 in the previous year, giving a ratio of 11·30 per mille of population against 11·74 in 1934. There were 100 deaths equal to a death rate of 4·06 as compared with 101 and 4·11 respectively in the previous year.

The Anglo-Indian population according to the census of 1931 is 16,106. The number of births registered was 293 against 266 in the previous year. The birth rate per mille of population for the year under report was 18·19 as compared with 16·51 in 1934.

Among the civil Indian population of 21,808,756 according to the 1931 census, 806,989 births were registered showing an increase of 26,468 over the figure for 1934. The birth rate for the year for the Presidency as a whole was 37·00 against 35·79 in the previous year. The birth rate on the estimated population for the year works out to 35·25. The proportion of male to female births is 108·24 to 100. Still births numbered 13,738 as against 12,308 in the previous year.

The year under report shows a slight increase in the recorded deaths as compared with those of the previous year. The total number of deaths registered was 557,519 in 1935; 554,311 in 1934, the quinquennial average being 536,568. The proportion of male to female deaths is 106·95 to 100. The recorded death rate for the whole Presidency works out to 25·56 per mille. The death rate in 1934 was 25·42, the quinquennial mean being 25·32. The death rate calculated on the estimated population for the year was 24·34.

In Bombay City the birth and death rates were 29·37 and 25·07 respectively. The infant mortality rate was 247 per 1,000 registered births compared with 245 in 1934.

Causes of deaths.—Among all Indians deaths totalled 557,519, cholera being responsible for 11,235, small-pox for 13,976, plague for 2,453, fevers for 204,752, dysentery and diarrhoea for 26,130, respiratory diseases for 115,262, injuries for 8,036 and all other causes for 175,675 deaths.

SANITATION

Municipalities.—Apart from the Municipal Corporations of Bombay and Karachi, the total number of municipalities was 154 with a total population of 3,040,491. Their total income excluding opening balance amounted to Rs. 222·48 lakhs.

Local Boards.—The aggregate income of 28 District Local Boards and 217 Taluka Local Boards for the year 1935-36 amounted to Rs. 199·22 lakhs. Of this Rs. 4·05 lakhs were spent under the head of Public Health Work (Sanitation and Vaccination).

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Village Sanitation.—Under the Bombay Village Punchayat Act (IX of 1920) and the Village Sanitation Act of 1889, 789 Sanitary Committees and Village Panchayats were reported to be functioning during the year.

Pilgrim Centres.—The usual medical arrangements were ready well before the pilgrims began to arrive for the Ashadi Fair in Pandharpur. Six sub-assistant surgeons, 27 medical students and 11 Sanitary Inspectors were appointed. There were 10 admissions for cholera in the Infectious Diseases Hospital, of which 7 died. There were also two admissions for small-pox. The Kartiki Fair at Alandi and other fairs held in different parts of the Presidency were also catered for in respect of sanitary and preventive arrangements under the guidance of the Public Health staff.

VACCINATION

During the year 1935–36, 728,662 persons were primarily vaccinated and 498,700 persons were revaccinated against 733,784 and 482,986 in the previous year. Of the primary vaccinations performed, 678,515 or 93·11 per cent. were successful and 3,712 or ·50 per cent. unsuccessful. The percentage of successful revaccinations was 41·66. Results could not be ascertained in 48·75 per cent. of cases. As compared with 1,713,630 during the previous year, 1,729,920 doses of lymph were issued by the Vaccine Institute, Belgaum.

The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 67,424, excluding the amount spent for current repairs to buildings, interest on capital outlay and pension contribution, against Rs. 71,205 in the previous year. The cost of lymph per dose manufactured came to 8·39 pies. The cost of vaccination came to Rs. 5,48,620 against Rs. 5,42,365 in the previous year. The average cost of each successful case of vaccination was Re. 0–11–4 against Re. 0–11–2 in the previous year.

Excluding Bombay and the seven cantonments of Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Poona, Kirkee, Hyderabad, Belgaum and Deolali, the vaccination Act is in force in 42 towns and 10 villages of the Presidency, as against 30 towns and 10 villages in 1934.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

During the year under report a new hospital was constructed at Thana at a cost of about Rs. 2 lakhs by the generosity of Mr. N. V. Sayana.

The number of institutions open at the close of 1935 was 534 as against 533 in the previous year. The number of patients

treated was 3,351,248 against 3,098,615 in the previous year. Of the total treated, 124,093 were in-patients and 3,227,155 out-patients as compared with 115,775 and 2,982,840 respectively in the preceding year. The number of patients treated at female hospitals was 121,368. The daily average attendance of indoor and outdoor patients was 5,450 and 30,504 respectively. The number of indoor patients cured was 75,562 and the mortality was 8,305. The ratio of death per cent. to the total treated as indoor patients was 6·6. The number of beds available was 7,320 against 7,210 in 1934.

The total number of surgical operations performed during the year was 173,986 against 154,018 in 1934. These were performed on 169,319 persons with a mortality of 0·6 per cent. as compared with 151,417 persons with the same percentage of mortality in 1934.

Miscellaneous receipts, including hospital fees, charitable contributions, etc., amounted to Rs. 8½ lakhs and contributions from Local Bodies amounted to Rs. 20 lakhs. The expenditure was about Rs. 50 lakhs.

HAFFKINE INSTITUTE

During the period under review the institute continued its multifarious activities of manufacture of various prophylactic vaccines and other routine laboratory examinations in addition to important researches in connection with plague vaccine, antiplague serum, serology of plague, plague epidemiology, rat and flea destruction with Cyanide compounds, nutrition, insecticides and pharmacological studies in synthetic anti-malarials.

Large quantities of antiplague vaccine, anticholera vaccine, antimenigococcus vaccine, T. A. B. vaccine and antirabic vaccine were issued during the year. The sale of various products and equipment brought in a revenue of Rs. 3·18 lakhs against a total expenditure of Rs. 3·02 lakhs.

Plague Vaccine.—Very important researches on the subject were completed during the year. By developing methods to maintain undiminished for long periods of time the virulence of plague strains and also to render them avirulent without destroying their antigenic power it was made possible to have at one and the same time, the same strain of plague organisms in a fully virulent form and in an avirulent form. This enabled exact experiments to be performed to resolve a long standing controversy as to the relative value of vaccines made of living avirulent cultures, and heat-killed vaccines made from virulent cultures.

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Anti-plague Serum.—Early this year a minor epidemic of plague at Hyderabad (Deccan) provided an opportunity for testing the value of antiplague serum. The results were very encouraging, but the serum must be tried on a much larger number of cases before a final opinion can be given.

The Indian Research Fund Association defrayed the cost of plague researches.

Epidemiology of Plague.—The department performed multifarious duties: (*a*) Training was given in plague epidemiology and preventive measures to health personnel of the Presidency as well as of other provinces and Indian States. (*b*) A systematic investigation into the relative susceptibility of rats to plague from different areas in India, which had suffered from epidemic plague in varying degrees some time or other during the present pandemic (1897–1935), was continued.

Investigation into the relative value of proprietary Calcium Cyanide preparations for plague work were continued, and methods were evolved for getting the maximum action of these compounds in actual use.

Between two and three thousand rats are caught daily by the Municipal authorities and are sent to the Institute for examination for plague. This examination is of very great assistance in spotting an epizootic at its earliest, and thereby enabling the Municipal authorities to take necessary steps. It is to be noticed that no infection at all was detected in rats for the last eighteen months. Some rats, during this period, did show signs very similar to plague infection, but detailed bacteriological examination showed it to be due to an organism other than *B. pestis.* This organism is being studied further.

Department of Pharmacology.—This department was reopened for research work with the help of the Indian Research Fund Association and valuable work on synthetic antimalarials commenced.

Anti-rabic Section.—The popularity of antirabic treatment continued to grow, and the department treated 2,258 cases in the city itself and provided 5,205 treatments to " out-centres " in the Presidency.

Diagnostic Department.—This department has continued to render very valuable aid to hospitals and private practitioners in the diagnosis of disease.

Department of Biochemistry.—This department has proved of great value both to the workers in the Institute for chemical aid in their work as well as to practitioners and hospitals for examinations of their clinical material.

The department has been closely associated with research work in connection with preparations of Antiplague Serum, and has continued its work on the determination of normal standards of chemical constituents of blood of adult Indians. The department has now, in addition, taken up vitamin assay work.

VETERINARY

The number of outbreaks of contagious diseases reported during the year was 3,138 against 3,768 in the preceding year. In all 88,917 head of stock were attacked of which 23,875 died against 136,688 and 19,148 respectively in the previous year. The decrease in the number of attacks was due to Foot and Mouth disease being less prevalent during the year but the mortality increased owing to the greater incidence of more fatal diseases.

There were 23,326 attacks and 11,993 deaths from Rinderpest against 17,880 attacks and 8,876 deaths in 1934–35. The mortality was heaviest in Ahmedabad, East Khandesh, Nasik, Kolaba and Ratnagiri districts. There were 1,190 outbreaks of Foot and Mouth disease, involving 51,005 animals, of whom 281 died.

Outbreaks of Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia were reported mostly from Sholapur, Belgaum and Dharwar districts. There were 6,098 attacks and 5,330 deaths against 7,260 attacks and 6,445 deaths in 1934–35.

In 333 outbreaks of Black Quarter, mostly in the Central and Southern Divisions, 2,577 cattle were attacked, of whom 2,354 died. In the previous year there were 224 outbreaks, 1,368 attacks and 1,268 deaths. Anthrax was responsible for 1,704 attacks and 1,001 deaths.

In 662 villages 89,199 cattle and others were protected against Rinderpest. The preparation of goat virus was started at the Bombay Veterinary College in July 1935 and by the end of the year 52,039 cattle were vaccinated. Of these 149 died. In 54 villages 4,322 animals were vaccinated against Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia before the onset of the season and 26,707 protected in actual outbreaks by the inoculation of anti-serum in 323 villages. Of the protected cattle 30 died.

The members of the subordinate staff visited 8,382 villages and treated 37,581 animals for contagious diseases, and 18,132 for non-contagious diseases and castrated 10,105 animals. Selected villages were regularly visited in connection with the village uplift movement and propaganda for improvement of stock, castration and protection against diseases was carried on. The Veterinary Investigation Officer continued to do useful

work. His investigations included work on Rinderpest and other diseases of cattle and poultry.

There were 112 veterinary hospitals and dispensaries at the end of the year which treated 252,793 animals. The total expenditure of the Department was Rs. 4·88 lakhs, of which Rs. 3·74 lakhs were met from Provincial revenues.

Sind.—Outbreaks of contagious diseases were reported from all districts of Sind. The total mortality was 5,590 against 5,428 in the preceding year. There were 1,881 attacks and 941 deaths from Rinderpest, 1,027 attacks and 887 deaths from Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia and 3,429 attacks and 28 deaths from Foot and Mouth disease. Dadu district reported 290 deaths from Parasitic Gastritis out of the total of 298 deaths from that disease in Sind. Serum, goat virus and hæmorrhagic septicæmia inoculations were performed for purposes of protection.

The Veterinary Assistant Surgeons visited 1,751 villages, treated 6,870 animals for contagious and 2,910 for non-contagious diseases and castrated 1,202 animals. At the nineteen veterinary dispensaries 28,127 in- and out-patients were treated as against 27,402 in the previous year. The expenditure of the Department in Sind amounted to Rs. 1·14 lakhs against Rs. 1·06 lakhs in 1934-35.

CHEMICAL ANALYSER

The work of the Chemical Analyser to Government is connected with the protection of the public either by the examination of the data relating to crime or suspected crime or by the examination of food-stuffs, water, etc. During 1935 examination of 9,729 cases was undertaken by him, out of which 5,343 related to medico-legal cases, 486 were samples of Government stores, 3,637 samples from the Excise Department and 263 samples of miscellaneous articles.

In 648 cases of suspected human poisoning, poison was detected in 288 cases, involving 269 persons, of whom 109 died. In 46 cases of suspected animal poisoning, poison was detected in 24 cases. The number of stain cases examined was 522.

In addition to numerous examinations of samples of food-stuffs, sewage, etc., at the two Government laboratories in Poona and Karachi, 8,567 water samples were examined bacteriologically and 8,788 chemically.

MENTAL HOSPITALS

The overcrowding at all the Mental Hospitals continued to be a source of anxiety. Arrangements are being made to

increase the accommodation in the hospitals at Yeravda and Ahmedabad. The total population of the six mental hospitals was 3,129 as compared with 2,899 in 1934, Admissions, in including re-admissions, numbered 717 males and 272 females against 647 males and 218 females in 1934. The daily average strength was 2,250 against 2,108 in 1934. During the year 433 persons were discharged as cured, 125 improved, 63 not improved and 47 discharged otherwise. The daily average number of sick treated in mental hospitals was 101 against 112 in 1934. The percentage of sickness to the daily average strength was 4·5 against 5·3 in the previous year. The health of the patients was generally good. There were 174 deaths against 159 in 1934. Deducting the receipts from paying patients, etc., the net expenditure was Rs. 3·29 lakhs against Rs. 3·15 lakhs in 1934.

ACWORTH LEPER HOME, MATUNGA

The designation of the Acworth Leper Asylum was changed by Government to Acworth Leper Home. The Institution was founded in the year 1890 by Mr. H. A. Acworth, C.I.E., I.C.S., the then Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, with the aid of public donations. It provides for the segragation of pauper lepers committed under the Lepers Act, 1898, and accommodates 364 lepers—240 males and 124 females.

The Board of Management consists of 20 members, of whom 3 are appointed by Government, 5 by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay and 12 co-opted annually. The Home is in charge of a Resident Superintendent who acts under the orders of the Board.

The cost of maintaining lepers resident in Bombay City for more than 5 years is borne by the Municipality and that of all others by Government.

The Home maintains a sewage farm, and lepers who wish to work, are provided with employment thereon and paid an allowance from the income thus derived.

The total number of persons treated in the Home during the year, was 420–312 males and 108 females. Sixty-one deaths occurred during the year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 52,422.

KONDHWA LEPER HOSPITAL, POONA

The Hospital is situated about six miles to the south of Poona near the village of Kondhwa. It was established in the year

1913 by the United Free Church of Scotland Mission to Lepers, which has its headquarters in London and which carries on most important work for sufferers from leprosy throughout India and other countries. The Hospital buildings were erected by the Mission with the assistance of a grant from Government. In 1935 a new wing was added costing about Rs. 27,000 with the help of funds provided by the Mission. The Mission provides without charge the services of a Superintendent and a Chief Medical Officer. A Subordinate Medical Officer, appointed locally, is in charge under the Superintendent.

Towards the maintenance of the Hospital, Government makes a monthly capitation grant, while the Poona City and Suburban Municipalities, the Poona Cantonment Committee, and the Poona District Local Board make grants of a fixed annual amount. The total income including previous balance was Rs. 18,725 and the total expenditure Rs. 17,451.

During the year under report a new cottage was added to the new wing and the construction of a ward for women patients was finished. A tube-well was also sunk.

The total number of patients at the end of the year ending 30th September 1936 was 157, made up of 73 men, 70 women and 14 children. Out of this number 75 were under special treatment. There were ten deaths during the year. Untainted children are separated as early as possible from their parents and placed with the Matron. There were ten such children. There were three babies in the creche maintained in the hospital for untainted babies.

BRITISH EMPIRE LEPROSY RELIEF ASSOCIATION (INDIAN COUNCIL) BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH

The report of the Association for the year 1935 showed that the total number of centres was reduced by two to 34, on account of difficulties incidental to administration and small attendance. The number of patients treated decreased from 3,198 to 2,514, of which 1,405 were old cases and 1,109 were new ones. The total attendance at the clinics was 66,145 against 97,311 in 1934. As usual, a large number of patients attended intermittently and could not thus derive the full benefit from treatment.

As a result of treatment absolute cures were recorded in 41 cases and clinical cures in 162 cases, while marked improvement was noticeable even in advanced cases. The expenditure during the year amounted to nearly Rs. 14,000.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

Only skilled labourers emigrate from the Ports of Bombay and Karachi and are recruited by authorised recruiting agents under agreements approved by Government.

During the year under report the total number of emigrants who signed agreements before the Protector of Emigrants, Bombay, and proceeded overseas was 675 while the number of those who returned after expiry of the period of contract and termination of their agreements was 301. The number of skilled workers who proceeded from the Port of Karachi was 401. Five emigrants returned to that Port during the year.

During the year under review, 17 complaints were received by the Protector of Emigrants, Bombay, from emigrants against their employers. In six cases the complaints were found either wholly or partially well founded and the claims were admitted by their employers and the dues paid to the complainants. In six cases the complainants were not able to prove their case and it was found that the complaints were exaggerated. The other five were under investigation at the end of the year. The Protector of Emigrants, Karachi, received 24 complaints from employees against employers. One was settled by the Protector's office while the others were either under investigation or before arbitration at the close of the year.

The receipts in Bombay and Karachi amounted to Rs. 5,157 while the expenditure was Rs. 5,468.

There was neither immigration nor emigration of an abnormal nature during the year under report anywhere in the districts except the yearly exodus of agricultural labourers, who every year migrate to industrial centres in search of work on the termination of their harvesting season and return to their villages at the commencement of the monsoon. Even this seasonal migration was on a very small scale because there was very little demand for labour in the towns owing to depression in trade. The inflow of labour to the irrigated tracts from the non-irrigated parts of the districts during the sugarcane crushing season continued as usual, while forest contractors and owners of gins and presses at Nandurbar employed a good many people from Gujarat and the Deccan for cutting timber and also as workers in their factories. Salt pans in Uran attracted labour from Gujarat. Many persons from Surat, Broach, Kolaba, and Ratnagiri districts took their families to South Africa. Owing to depression in their trade many weavers from Yeola in Nasik District and Ilkal in Bijapur District

emigrated to other parts. About 5,000 weavers left Sholapur owing to the fall in wages. A large number of up-country labourers were found in Bhiwandi taluka during the transplanting season. In the barrage areas of Hyderabad, Dadu, Larkana and Nawabshah districts some tribes came down for work during the cotton picking and wheat harvesting season. Owing to scanty rainfall in the hilly tracts of Kotri Taluka and Mahal Kohistan in Dadu District the inhabitants migrated to the plains in search of livelihood and grazing for their cattle.

CHAPTER VIII

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

MUNICIPALITIES

DURING the past decade the policy of Government has been to give more and more power to Local Bodies and, where control is exercised, to use that control solely for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of the tax-payers, especially where Government funds have been lent for local purposes. This policy is especially noticeable in the case of municipalities. In Bombay City the powers of the Corporation are practically uncontrolled, while in the mofussil Government control has been to a very considerable extent relaxed. In addition to the Municipal Corporations of Bombay and Karachi, there are in the Presidency 30 Municipal Boroughs and 124 District Municipalities. The Municipal Boroughs are governed by the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925, and the district municipalities by the provisions of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901.

The principal duties of municipalities lie in the direction of the provision and maintenance of public and utility services such as roads, dispensaries, water supply, sanitation and education. They have power to raise funds both by direct and indirect taxation. They have in addition power to raise loans, either from Government or in the open market, with the previous sanction of Government, for financing capital works of public utility. In the past, if the circumstances of a case required it and the local body was prepared to make adequate efforts to help itself, Government rendered assistance both by loans and grants-in-aid towards the cost of big undertakings. By this means Poona, Lonavla, Nasik, Jalgaon, Karad, Sholapur, Bijapur, Dharwar, Hubli, Hyderabad, Sukkur and other towns have been provided with an improved water supply and Poona with a complete system of underground drainage. In some cases, where the question of good water supply is of more than local importance, water-works have been constructed entirely at Government expense. Pandharpur, a great pilgrim centre, is a case in point. Town improvements and the opening out of congested and insanitary areas are other objects for which Government have made liberal grants. Owing to financial stringency Government have most reluctantly been compelled

to discontinue the practice of assisting local bodies with grants. The expert advice of the officers of Government is, however, freely placed at the disposal of local bodies and reduced charges are levied by Government in the case of works of local bodies entrusted to the Public Works Department for execution, Municipalities with a population of 15,000 and over may appoint Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors and in such cases Government bear one-half of the cost of the Health Officers and one-third of the cost of Sanitary Inspectors. Municipalities are now allowed practically a free hand in the matter of selection and appointment of their Chief Officers.

The Kurla Municipality which was superseded last year continued to be administered by the Administrator appointed by the Commissioner. A new municipality was established at Dhond in Poona District but it did not commence to function for want of funds. As Shirpur Municipality was found incompetent to administer its affairs properly, the constitution was revised by reducing the number of elected councillors from 16 to 4 and by increasing the number of nominated councillors from 4 to 8, with the Mamlatdar as ex-officio President. The Bhagur Municipality was also reconstituted with 13 nominated councillors. Five municipalities of the Bombay Suburban District which were formerly included in the Central Division were transferred to the Northern Division.

The aggregate ordinary income of the municipalities, excluding items under the head "Extraordinary and Debt" decreased from Rs. 222·74 lakhs to Rs. 222·48 lakhs. The incidence of taxation was highest at Alandi (Rs. 16-14-3) and lowest at Betawad (0-3-9). The aggregate expenditure, including items under the head "Extraordinary and Debt", amounted to nearly Rs. 383 lakhs, a decrease of Rs. 14 lakhs mainly contributed by the municipalities in the Northern Division. The loan liabilities of the various municipalities in the Presidency proper stood at Rs. 83·55 lakhs at the end of the year, the Ahmedabad Municipality alone being responsible for nearly Rs. 45 lakhs. About Rs. 17 lakhs were repaid during the year.

Government in reviewing the working of the municipalities in the Bombay Presidency during 1934-35 remarked as follows :—

> "The administration of the municipalities as a whole was as satisfactory as could be expected within the limits imposed by financial stringency. It is encouraging to find that financial difficulties did not deter certain progressive

municipalities from applying for permission to raise loans in the open market for their public health and other improvement schemes.

As a result of the warning conveyed by Government last year there was some improvement in the recovery of arrears of taxes during the year. The success achieved by the administrators of the superseded municipalities of Kurla and Shikarpur in substantially reducing the accumulated arrears of past years shows what strict and impartial methods of administration can do in this direction.

Government regret to note that the electioneering methods employed by certain municipalities during the year were of a very questionable character. In the instances noticed the chief officers showed a lamentable disregard of their responsibilities by allowing themselves to be made the tools of the party in power and fraudulently manipulating voters' lists in the interests of that party.

Government are glad to note the commendation bestowed by local officers upon the administration of certain municipalities and the public spirited work of the non-official presidents of those bodies. Government would also like to place on record their appreciation of the efforts of their officers in the Revenue, Public Health and other departments in helping and guiding the municipalities in various directions".

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

During the year trade depression was definitely arrested and economic conditions improved slowly but steadily. This was indicated in the income of the Municipality which rose from Rs. 319·33 lakhs to Rs. 323·76 lakhs. The expenditure on the other hand decreased from Rs. 316·19 lakhs to Rs. 312·97 lakhs. There was thus a surplus of Rs. 10·79 lakhs. The incidence of taxation per head for the year was Rs. 22–11–6 against Rs. 22–14–10 for the preceding year.

The expenditure on Capital works amounted to Rs. 11·96 lakhs. A loan of Rs. 19 lakhs—Rs. 9 lakhs for Municipal purposes and Rs. 10 lakhs for Improvement schemes—was raised from the public during the year. Reduction of debt amounted to Rs. 87·96 lakhs. The loan liabilities of the Corporation at the close of the year stood at Rs. 1,590·09 lakhs. The total Sinking Fund investments amounted to Rs. 292·24 lakhs.

The rates of taxation remained unchanged during the year. The net demand in respect of property taxes was Rs. 289·55 lakhs, and the collection Rs. 232·81 lakhs, leaving Rs. 56·74 lakhs outstanding at the close of the year.

The total income in respect of Improvement schemes decreased from Rs. 98·51 lakhs to Rs. 96·44 lakhs while the expenditure increased from Rs. 112·36 lakhs to Rs. 115·64 lakhs. Expenditure on Capital Works amounted to Rs. 1·48 lakhs. Reduction of debt amounted to Rs. 4·18 lakhs. The loan liabilities of the Improvement schemes at the close of the year stood at Rs. 1,732·27 lakhs. The total Sinking Fund investments amounted to Rs. 227·48 lakhs.

The total quantity of water received from Tansa and Vehar lakes was 33,597 million gallons, showing a daily average supply of 91·79 million gallons against 89·37 million gallons in the previous year. No water was drawn from Tulsi and Powai lakes. Of the above supply 2·68 million gallons per day were given to the suburbs. The average daily supply to the city per head for all purposes increased from 74·76 gallons to 76·72 gallons.

The Fire Brigade answered 492 calls against 527 in the previous year. Of the above calls 299 were in respect of fires, 3 for rescue operations and 99 false alarms. The number of lives lost on account of fire was 27 and the estimated loss of property was Rs. 8·86 lakhs.

Primary education advanced during the year, the number of Municipal schools and classes increasing from 349 to 356 and the number of pupils from 70,184 to 73,460. The number of ordinary teachers however fell from 2,029 to 1,993, the average number of pupils per teacher being 36·8. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 31·29 lakhs against Rs. 31·41 lakhs in the previous year. The average cost per pupil in the municipal school was Rs. 41·43.

The vital statistics for the year showed steady improvement in health of the city. The number of live births again outnumbered deaths for the fifth time in succession and was 34,428, the highest on record, giving a rate of 29·6 per 1,000 population against 29 in the preceding year. The number of deaths during the year was 29,289, giving a rate of 25·2 per 1,000 of population against 23·6 in the preceding year.

The area of developed land permanently leased increased from 25·42 lakhs square yards to 27·03 lakhs square yards and the rent thereof from Rs. 27·2 lakhs to Rs. 28·3 lakhs. The area remaining to be leased was 11·39 lakhs square yards against 12·77 lakhs square yards in the previous year. The number of

plots let during the year was 191, the area thereof 33 acres and the value Rs. 35·21 lakhs. Three plots were sold outright for Rs. 1·44 lakhs. Two plots were resumed.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY

The total revenue of the Karachi Municipality during the year decreased from Rs. 39·06 lakhs to Rs. 38·96 lakhs, while the expenditure increased from Rs. 33·73 lakhs to Rs. 35·49 lakhs. There was a surplus of Rs. 3·47 lakhs as against Rs. 5·33 lakhs in the preceding year. The recorded capital outlay on works stood at Rs. 213·24 lakhs at the close of the year, which included a sum of Rs. 112·71 lakhs spent on water and drainage works. The municipal debt stood at Rs. 78·15 lakhs, but the net debt, after deducting sinking fund accumulations of Rs. 12·39 lakhs, was Rs. 65·76 lakhs.

The general health conditions of the city were satisfactory except for the last quarter of the year, when small-pox and measles made their appearance in an epidemic form. The total number of live births registered was 13,601 against 12,746. The total number of deaths was 6,055 against 5,698 in the preceding year. The birth and death rates were 54·88 and 24·43 respectively.

The Fire Brigade received 147 calls against 122 in the previous year. Of the above calls 81 were in respect of actual fires and 47 false alarms. The estimated loss from fires amounted to Rs. 1·61 lakhs.

The total expenditure on primary education was Rs. 7·03 lakhs as against Rs. 6·78 lakhs in the previous year. The number of municipal schools was 128 as against 127, while the number of pupils increased from 16,188 to 17,391. The average cost of educating a pupil in a municipal school was Rs. 35–2–0 against Rs. 36–9–0 in the previous year.

LOCAL BOARD ADMINISTRATION

Every Local Board is presided over by a president who is elected from amongst the non-official members of the board. In addition, a vice-president is also similarly elected. The funds at the disposal of the boards consist chiefly of the local fund cess on Land Revenue, but there are other sources of revenue, such as proceeds of ferries, tolls on Local Board roads, quarrying fees, etc. The boards have also the power to levy, with the sanction of the Commissioner, such local taxes as a local authority is authorised to impose under section 80A (3)(*a*)

of the Government of India Act. In addition, considerable grants are made by Government for education, the improvement of communications, water-supply, village sanitation, and the proper equipment and maintenance of dispensaries.

In 1934-35 Government's contribution to the expenditure of local boards under the heads Medical and Civil Works compared with the total expenditure under the respective heads was as shown below :—

	Government contribution	Total expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
Medical ..	1,74,689	13,25,474
Civil Works ..	9,95,743	41,09,004

The greater part of the revenue is usually spent by the District Board on works of general utility to the whole district, but each taluka board has funds at its disposal to enable it to carry out and maintain works of purely local utility for which it is primarily responsible. At least one-third of the net revenue from the local fund cess and the cess on water rate must be spent on education.

The total number of District Local Boards was 28, the same as last year, while that of Taluka Local Boards decreased by 15 to 202, owing to the abolition of the Taluka Local Boards in Karachi and Hyderabad districts. The Taluka Local Boards in Surat, Belgaum and Sholapur districts were also abolished from 1st October 1935. The total membership decreased from 4,328 to 4,088, of whom 3,147 were elected.

The aggregate income of the Boards, excluding the opening balance, increased from Rs. 194 lakhs to Rs. 199 lakhs. The incidence of taxation was highest in Broach (0-12-8) and lowest in the Panch Mahals (0-1-7). The total expenditure, including debt charges, amounted to Rs. 230 lakhs against Rs. 225 lakhs in the preceding year. Nearly Rs. 35 lakhs were spent on water supply and other public works.

Government in reviewing the administration of the Local Boards for the year 1934-35, remarked as follows :—

" *Sind.*—As usual, the administration of the district local boards was more satisfactory than that of the taluka local boards. There is, however, still much scope for the extension of the activities of boards in the direction of roads improvement, better water supply and greater attention to problems

of public health, rural medical relief and village uplift. The local boards in Sind cannot complain of financial stringency to the same extent as the boards in the Presidency proper since the income of most of them has increased in the shape of local cess due to extensive cultivation on the Barrage canals. The accumulation of unspent balances from Government grants on account of village water supply shows that the boards do not exercise the necessary foresight in utilising their resources to the best advantage. Government hope that more attention will be paid by the boards to the appointment of Health Officers. At present, Larkana is the only district local board in Sind which employs such an officer.

Northern, Central and Southern Divisions.—The administration of the local boards was on the whole satisfactory. As in the case of Sind, the majority of the boards in the Presidency proper have on hand large balances out of the village water supply grants which could not be utilised during the year. As this indicates faulty budgetting and weakens the case of the district local boards for increased grants from Government it is hoped that the boards concerned will so arrange their programmes in future as to ensure full utilisation of the grants during the year.

The majority of the district local boards in the Presidency proper showed a keen interest in the village uplift scheme and their attitude in this respect has stimulated the growth of village panchayats and other activities for the improvement of conditions in the villages. In this connection the progress achieved by the District Local Board, Sholapur, especially in the matter of rural medical relief, is worthy of emulation by other district local boards in the Presidency.

The District Local Boards of Dharwar and Satara are the only two boards in the Presidency proper that have so far appointed Health Officers and Government hope that other district local boards whose financial position is sound will follow their example in the interests of public health in their areas.

Portions of the Dharwar and Belgaum Districts suffered from scarcity conditions during the year and it is to the credit of these boards that they readily started relief works and co-operated with Government to the fullest extent of their financial abilities in affording relief to the villagers in the affected areas.

With a few exceptions in the Northern Division, measures for the amelioration of the social disabilities of the scheduled classes are proving more and more successful as the result of the active co-operation of district local boards in implementing the orders of Government with regard to schools, dharamsalas, public wells, etc. In the Belgaum District nearly 50 per cent. of pupils from the scheduled classes attended ordinary schools."

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

After five deficit years in succession the year 1935–36 closed with a small surplus of Rs. 2·26 lakhs mainly due to reduction in expenditure. The year's revenue commenced with a downward trend and, except for the Bunders which showed good signs of recovery, receipts from the Docks, Railway and Land continued to fall steadily until about November when the drop was arrested. Since then the trend of trade was definitely upwards.

During the year under review, the Trustees continued their policy of granting relief to trade by reductions of rates and charges wherever possible. The principal reductions and the financial sacrifice of revenue which they entailed were general relief to leaseholders and tenants, including Cotton Depot and Ryan Grain Market, Rs. 3·58 lakhs and abolition of initial storage charges at the warehouses Rs. ·75 lakh. The actual receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 242·93 lakhs, as against Rs. 243·87 lakhs in the previous year.

Owing to further economies effected in all departments the actual expenditure for the year did not exceed Rs. 239·75 lakhs, as against Rs. 246·76 lakhs in 1934–35. The ratio of working expenses to revenue in the year under review was 50·05 per cent., a decrease of about 1·07 per cent. on that of the previous year.

There was a surplus of Rs. 2·26 lakhs under General Account, which was transferred to the Revenue Reserve Fund, and Rs. ·92 lakh under Pilotage Account, which was transferred to the Vessels Replacement Fund. After transferring the year's surplus, the Revenue Reserve Fund stood at Rs. 52·58 lakhs, the actual market value as at 1st April 1936 being Rs. 50·55 lakhs. In addition to the Revenue Reserve Fund, the accumulated Sinking Funds and equated loan repayments amounted to Rs. 675·45 lakhs, while adequate reserves totalling Rs. 35·18 lakhs were set aside for special purposes, such as fire insurance,

depreciation, and emergency replacements. Capital works financed out of Revenue Reserve during the years 1916 to 1921 amounted to Rs. 47 lakhs. A loan of Rs. 15 lakhs was raised internally during the year for capital expenditure, the first loan raised since 1924–25 for capital works. The capital balances in hand at the end of the year were Rs. 17·21 lakhs.

The cargo handled at the docks and bunders amounted to 5,318,000 tons, a decrease of 123,000 tons as compared with the volume of the previous year. Imports accounted for about 59 per cent. and exports for 41 per cent. of the total tonnage. The decrease in tonnage was equivalent to 2·3 per cent. Imports decreased by ·88 per cent. and exports by 4·2 per cent.

The fumigation of American Cotton imported into India through this Port was continued throughout the year, 68,665 bales having been imported as compared with 14,623 bales in the previous year.

Vessels which entered the docks or were berthed at the Harbour Walls (excluding ferry-steamers) totalled 1,950 with an aggregate tonnage of 5,096,662 net register as against 1,904 vessels with a tonnage of 5,030,637 in the preceding year.

The dry docks were occupied during the year by 170 vessels as against 146 vessels in 1934–35. The total tonnage increased to 652,788 tons, being 163,761 tons more than in the previous year.

The Ballard Pier berth was used by 179 vessels during the year, and 303 postal and passenger trains were run to and from the station, connecting with the in-coming and out-going mail steamers and other large passenger liners. The additional passenger berth on the Alexandra Dock Harbour Wall accommodated 63 vessels.

The Docks Hamallage (Labour) Department dealt with all demands for labour during the year and the attendance of the labourers continued to be satisfactory. The average number engaged daily was 1,888 and the maximum employed on a single day 3,471. The total volume of goods handled by Port Trust labour during 1935–36 amounted to 2,885,429 tons, the inclusive labour charges averaging 3·84 annas per ton as against 4·15 annas per ton in the preceding year.

At the Bunders there was a further increase of 35,000 tons in the import and export traffic, principally under building materials, Firewood, Kerosene oil (bulk) and Liquid Fuel (packages).

On the land estates, 17,878 square yards of additional land were taken up on lease or yearly tenancy. The demand for

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residential sites on the old Cotton Green, Apollo Reclamation, which has been laid out as a first class residential area with roads, drainage and a public garden, continued with keenness and the remaining plots were let on long lease during the year. Land measuring 3,734 square yards at Wadala was leased during the year for iron smelting works.

The foreign inward and outward traffic on the Port Trust Railway aggregated 1,417,000 tons as against 1,391,000 tons during 1934–35, the principal increases being in cotton and kerosene oil.

Capital expenditure during the year was restricted to essential works and amounted to only Rs. 3·37 lakhs.

The agreement with the B. E. S. & T. Co., Ltd., for supply of electric energy terminated on 14th September and the supply from the Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies, Ltd., was commenced from 15th September on a five year contract, the Company undertaking to reimburse to the Trustees an amount not exceeding Rs. 1 lakh for the capital expenditure involved by the change over, which necessitated the construction of five new sub-stations and the extension of the existing sub-station at Carnac Bunder Pumping Station.

At a conference of representatives of the Bombay, Calcutta and Karachi Port Trusts, Shipping Companies and Chambers of Commerce at Delhi to discuss the question of the diversion of inter-port coastal traffic from the sea to the rail route, the Railway Board agreed that individual Railway administrations should in future conduct negotiations directly with the Port administration concerned in any particular case in which traffic interests conflicted with a view to the elimination of any wasteful competition which might be found to exist.

The Bombay Port Trust Act was amended so as to provide that debenture loans issued by the Trustees shall be a first charge on the income and property of the Trust. The amendment removed a technical disability from which Port Trust debentures suffered in the investment market.

KARACHI PORT TRUST

During the year under report there was an improvement in the finances of the Port Trust, the ordinary revenue receipts being Rs. 70·45 lakhs as against Rs. 69·64 lakhs in the previous year, while the expenditure was Rs. 67·74 lakhs as against Rs. 66·27 lakhs. Out of the revenue surplus of Rs. 2·71 lakhs, Rs. 2 lakhs were transferred to the Reserve Fund, which then

stood at Rs. 52·99 lakhs. Two loans amounting to Rs. 21 lakhs were repaid during the year, thus reducing the capital debt to Rs. 403 lakhs. The Sinking Fund stood at Rs. 204 lakhs.

Imports during the year increased from 781,000 tons to 839,000 tons but the exports decreased from 1,175,000 tons to 1,015,000 tons.

The number of steamers that entered the port was 905, with a total tonnage of 2,403,093, as against 900 and 2,347,777, respectively, in the previous year. Nine pilgrim ships embarked with 6,089 pilgrims for Jeddah and eleven arrived with 8,165 pilgrims.

The reclamation of land along the Napier Mole Road was completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 2·42 lakhs.

CHAPTER IX

COLLECTION OF REVENUE AND FINANCIAL REVIEW

THE Revenue Administration of the Bombay Presidency is carried on by the following officers working under the orders of Government :—

Four Commissioners, 26 Collectors, one Deputy Commissioner and a varying number of Assistant Collectors. All these officers, with the exception of five holding the position of Collectors, who belong to the Bombay (Provincial) Civil Service, are members of the Covenanted Civil Service. In addition to the officers mentioned above, there are 51 Deputy Collectors. They are divided for purposes of pay into three grades and are generally District Deputy Collectors in charge of revenue sub-divisions of districts, or Assistant Commissioners or Personal Assistants to Collectors.

A Collectorate contains on an average ten talukas each of which comprises about one hundred Government villages, that is, villages that are not alienated and the total revenues of which belong to the State. Each village has its regular complement of officers, a large number of whom are hereditary. The officers on whose services Government in the Presidency proper is mainly dependent are the patil, who is the head of the village for both revenue and police purposes; the talati or the kulkarni, who is the clerk and accountant; the mahar, who is a kind of beadle; and the watchman. The patil and kulkarni either hold a certain quantity of rent-free land or are remunerated by a cash payment equivalent to a certain percentage on the collections.

The mahar and watchman, in common with other village servants, also hold land on more or less favourable terms as regards assessment, and receive in addition grain and other payments in kind from the villagers. The remaining servants are the carpenter, blacksmith, potter, barber, and others whose services are necessary to the community. A village is for Government or social purposes complete in itself, so its revenue accounts are simple but complete. They are based on the Record of Rights. Every plot of land held by an occupant is separately measured, assessed and entered in the Record in the name of the person or persons in actual possession of it. The land revenue demand is based on this Record which is thus both a Record of Rights as well as of liability.

In charge of each taluka of a Collectorate there is an officer termed MAMLATDAR (or MUKHTIARKAR in Sind).

AN ASSISTANT or DEPUTY COLLECTOR is placed in revenue charge of a sub-division which contains on an average four talukas.

THE COLLECTOR AND DISTRICT MAGISTRATE is in charge of the whole district. Besides superintending the realisation of the land revenue, the duties of administering the collection of excise and other special taxes and of supervising the stamp revenue devolve upon the Collector as executive head of the district.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONERS, of whom there are three for the Presidency proper and one in Sind exercise a general superintendence and control over the revenue administration of the districts in their charge.

The annual BUDGET is presented to the Council during February. Previous to its presentation any new items and new schemes which Government propose to include in it are scrutinised by the Finance Committee of the Council. This committee consists at present of 12 elected members, 4 nominated members, the Members of the Executive Council and Ministers, and the Secretary to Government, Finance Department. Its functions are advisory only.

The Budget is divided into voted and non-voted items. All items under the following heads are, under section 72-D (3) of the Government of India Act, non-voted :—

(*i*) contributions payable by the local Government to the Governor-General in Council ;

(*ii*) interest and sinking fund charges on loans ;

(*iii*) expenditure of which the amount is prescribed by or under any law ;

(*iv*) salaries and pensions payable to or to the dependents of—

(*a*) persons appointed by or with the approval of His Majesty or by the Secretary of State in Council ;

(*b*) judges of the High Court of the Province ;

(*c*) the Advocate-General ;

(*d*) persons appointed before the first day of April, nineteen hundred and twenty-four, by the Governor-General in Council or by a local Government to services or posts classified by rules under this Act as superior services or posts ; and

(*v*) sums payable to any person who is or has been in the civil service of the Crown in India under any order of the Secretary of State in Council, of the Governor-General in Council, or of a Governor, made upon an appeal made to him in pursuance of rules made under this Act.

For the purposes of this sub-section the expression " salaries and pensions " includes remuneration, allowances, gratuities any contributions (whether by way of interest or otherwise) out of the revenues of India to any provident fund or family pension

fund, and any other payments or emoluments payable to or on account of a person in respect of his office.

All other items are voted. But if the Governor certifies that any demand relating to a reserved subject, which has been either reduced or refused by vote of the Council, is essential to the discharge of his responsibility for that subject, the reduction or refusal of the Council becomes void.

By Rule 33 of the Rules of the Legislative Council, a Committee on Public Accounts is constituted to deal with the appropriation accounts of the province and the Report of the Accountant General thereon. The committee consists of 12 members of whom 8 are elected by the non-official members of the Council, and the remainder nominated. The Finance Member is *ex-officio* Chairman.

ACCOUNTS FOR 1935-36

The year 1935–36 opened with a balance of Rs. 156·44 lakhs, of which Rs. 75·01 lakhs were in the Famine Relief Fund. At the end of the year the closing balance stood at Rs. 273·83 lakhs, the amount in the Famine Relief Fund being Rs. 75 lakhs.

The receipts in the revenue section amounted to 1545·7 lakhs, while the expenditure charged to revenue was 1502·5 lakhs, resulting in a revenue surplus of 43·2 lakhs against a revenue deficit of 19·8 lakhs in the previous year. The total receipts and expenditure in the revenue section in 1935–36 exceeded those of the year 1934–35 by 116·9 lakhs and 53·9 lakhs respectively.

Principal heads of revenue and irrigation heads.—Land revenue showed a decrease of 51½ lakhs. On the other hand the irrigation heads showed an increase of 78 lakhs.

Ordinarily land revenue including the portion of land revenue due to irrigation is firstly credited to the land revenue head and the portion of land revenue due to irrigation is subsequently adjusted by transfer to irrigation heads. In the year 1934–35 the amount transferred to irrigation heads represented the revenue realised during the last eight months of the financial year, i.e., from August 1934 to March 1935, as it was decided that the accounts of the canal revenue in Sind should be adjusted by financial years from 1935–36 onwards, and not by revenue years, August to July, as has been done for many years past. Accordingly the amount transferred to irrigation heads in 1935–36 represented the revenue realised during twelve months from 1st April 1935 to 31st March 1936. In comparing the figures of 1934–35 and 1935–36, the land revenue and the irrigation heads should be taken together. If this is done it will be seen that the combined

revenues showed an increase of about 26¼ lakhs. This was due mainly to the collection of revenue suspended in previous years.

The excise revenue realised during the year was 365¾ lakhs as against 343 lakhs in 1934–35. The betterment was due partly to improvement in receipts under " country fermented liquor " and " wines and spirits " and partly to the fact that some of the revenue which would have been collected in 1934–35 in the town and island of Bombay was collected in 1935–36 under a new scheme of recovering licence fees by instalments.

The revenue under " stamps " showed an increase of 3¼ lakhs, mainly under non-judicial stamps.

The forest revenue for the year amounted to 58·9 lakhs as compared with 55·3 lakhs in 1934–35, owing to the realisation of good prices for timber.

The receipts under " registration " amounted to 17½ lakhs in 1935–36 against 16½ lakhs in 1934–35. The improvement was mainly under " fees for registering documents ".

The total receipts under " civil administration " showed a net increase of 6 lakhs. The main increase was under Industries (3½ lakhs) due to receipts realised under the Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1932, which was brought into operation during the year.

There was an increase of 3 lakhs under " XXX-Civil Works " mainly on account of larger transfer from central road development account to meet expenditure on road development works. There was a decrease of 1¾ lakhs under " Bombay development scheme " due to larger refunds and also to the fact that whereas some cotton cess revenue in arrears was credited in 1934–35 there was no such credit in 1935–36.

The revenue under " receipts in aid of superannuation " showed a decrease of one lakh mainly due to the fact that a considerable number of teachers employed by the local bodies ceased to be pensionable, having joined provident funds started by their employers.

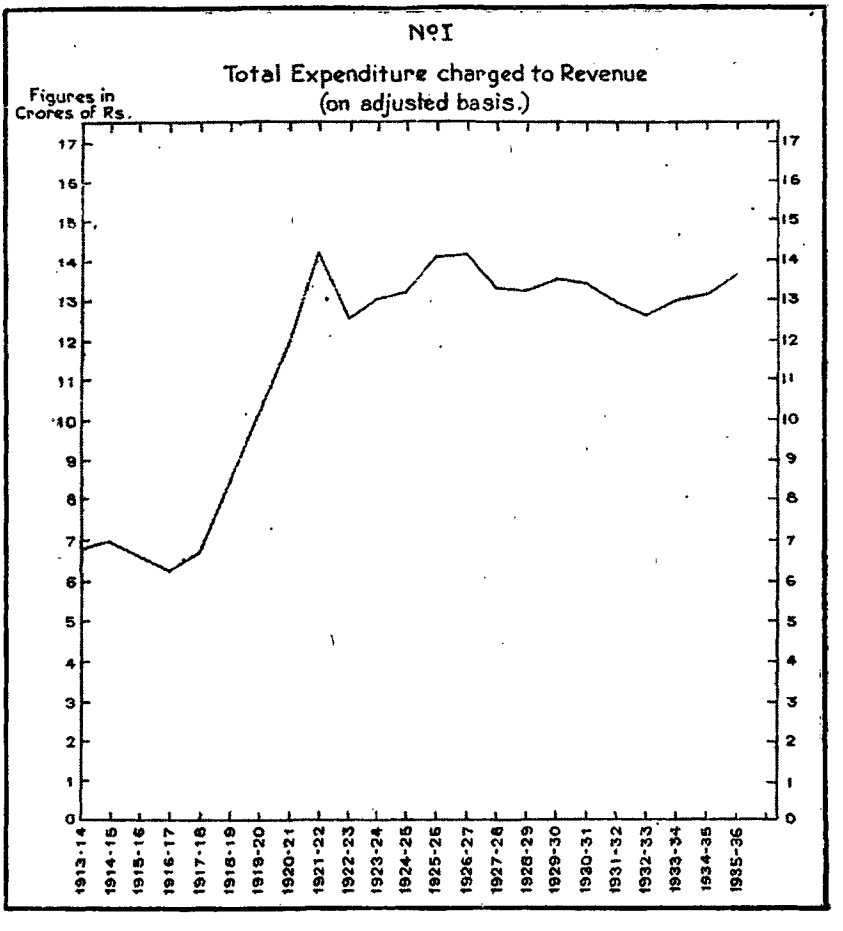
The receipts under " XXXV-Miscellaneous " showed a net increase of 1·4 lakhs as compared with 1934–35 mainly on account of larger receipts realised from electricity and tobacco duties.

Extraordinary receipts during the year amounted to 103½ lakhs as compared with 52½ lakhs in 1934–35. The increase was mainly due to larger receipts under land sales in the Lloyd Barrage area (25 lakhs) and to the sale proceeds (29 lakhs) of securities.

Expenditure.—There was an increase of about 27 lakhs under " 14, Interest on irrigation works " due to larger receipts

from the sale of Lloyd Barrage lands (25 lakhs) and to an increase in the estimated surplus revenue of the barrage area (2 lakhs) both of which were utilised towards the payment of interest charges on the scheme.

The expenditure under " 15 " and " 15(1) Irrigation " was less by 4½ lakhs than in 1934–35 due chiefly to the non-execution of certain bund works under the control of the Indus River Commission in Sind.



There was an increase of 5 lakhs under " 19, Interest " mainly due to payment of interest charges for five months on the borrowing from the provincial loans fund for the repayment of the Bombay Development loan on 1st November 1935, partially counterbalanced by savings due to the reduction in the rates interest sanctioned by the Government of India.

The increase of 4 lakhs under "21, Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt" was mainly due to the fact that the repayments of the advances taken from the Government of India to finance the Bombay development scheme commenced with effect from 1935-36.

Under "civil administration" there was a net increase of 14 lakhs, of which about 10½ lakhs was due to the discontinuance of the emergency cut in pay with effect from 1st April 1935. The remaining increase was chiefly under (1) "22, General administration" due to the increased cost of travelling allowance of the members of the Legislative Council, both on account of the larger number of sessions and on account of the increase in the rate of daily allowance, and the expenditure incurred on the preparation of the preliminary electoral roll for the enlarged legislatures under the new constitution and (2) "35, Industries" due to the entertainment of establishment in connection with the administration of the Weights and Measures Act which was brought into operation in 1935-36.

The increase of 6 lakhs under "civil works" was due to increased expenditure on road development works (3 lakhs), on communications and buildings (1 lakh) and for grants-in-aid to district local boards for local public works (1 lakh) and to the discontinuance of the emergency cut in pay (1 lakh).

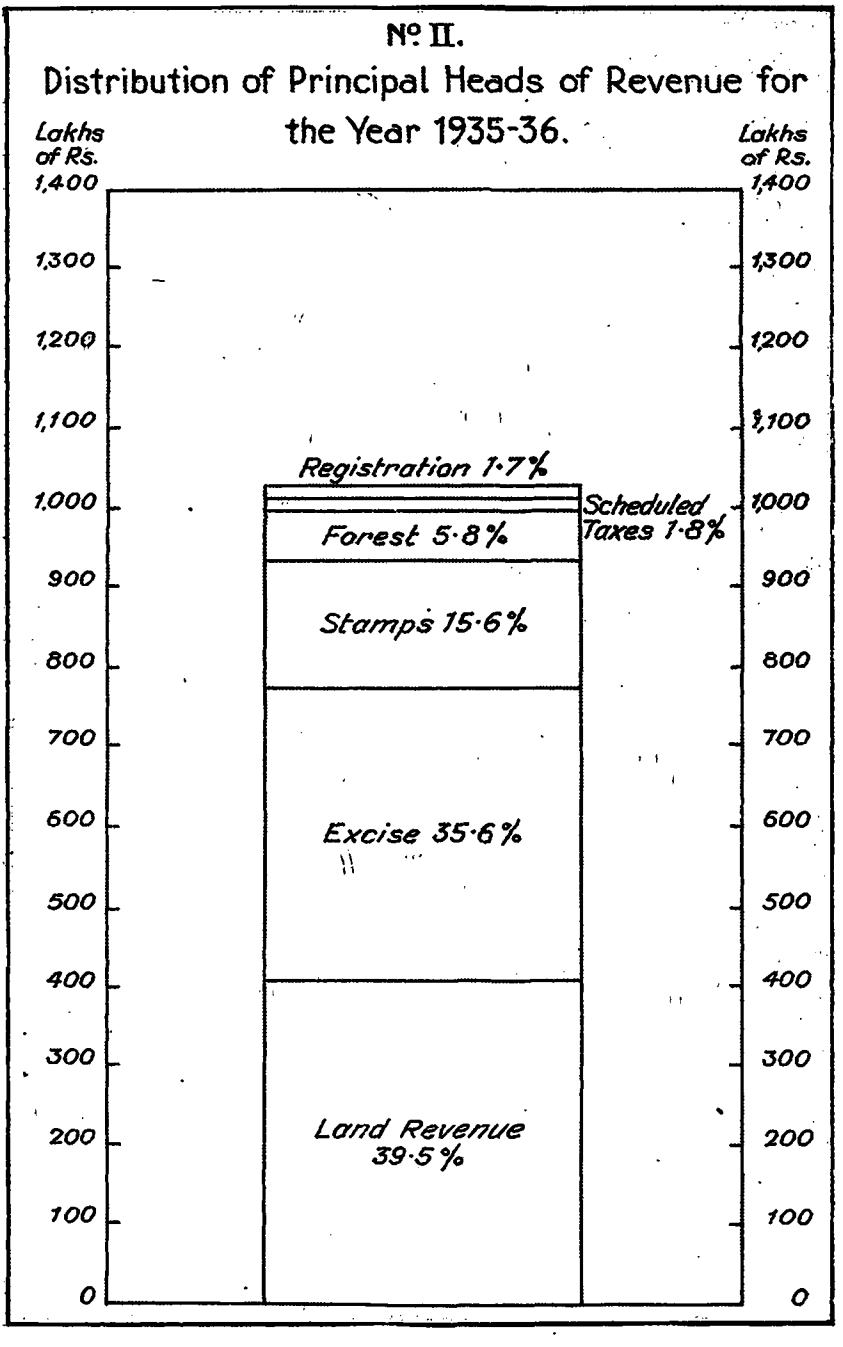
Under "45, Superannuation allowances and pensions" there was a net increase of 2½ lakhs main y due to larger expenditure under "superannuation and retired allowances" (2 lakhs) and "equated payments of commuted value of pensions charged to capital" (1 lakh).

Under "expenditure in England" the increase of 1¾ lakhs was mainly due to larger pension payments.

Debt Section.—In the year under review Rs. 795·47 lakhs were borrowed from the Government of India for the following purposes :—

	Productive	Unproductive
	(Lakhs of Rupees)	
Lloyd Barrage	93·53	....
Other irrigation purposes	....	7·83
Other purposes	....	19·96
Bombay Development Scheme ..	69·01	....
Presidency Corporations	605·14	....
	767·68	27·79

The rate of interest was 3¼ per cent., on loans for productive purposes and 3½ per cent., on loans taken for unproductive purposes.


No. II.
Distribution of Principal Heads of Revenue for the Year 1935-36.
Lakhs of Rs.
1,400
1,300
1,200
1,100
1,000
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
Registration 1·7%
Forest 5·8%
Stamps 15·6%
Excise 35·6%
Land Revenue 39·5%
Scheduled Taxes 1·8%

ACCOUNTS FOR 1935-36

Statement showing Receipts in 1935-36

(Figures in thousands of Rupees)

Principal Heads of Revenue		
Salt	..	3
Land Revenue	..	4,05,80
Excise	..	3,65,81
Stamps	..	1,60,51
Forest	..	58,90
Registration	..	17,52
Scheduled Taxes	..	18,27
Total	..	10,26,84
Irrigation	..	70,02
Debt Service		
Interest	..	1,37,84
Civil Administration		
Administration of Justice	..	18,38
Jails and Convict Settlements	..	4,85
Police	..	7,21
Education	..	16,96
Medical	..	15,33
Public Health	..	19,70
Agriculture	..	5,86
Industries	..	3,64
Miscellaneous Departments	..	16,95
Total	..	1,08,88
Civil Works		
Civil Works	..	34,92
Bombay Development Scheme	..	6,36
Total	..	41,28

BOMBAY, 1935-36

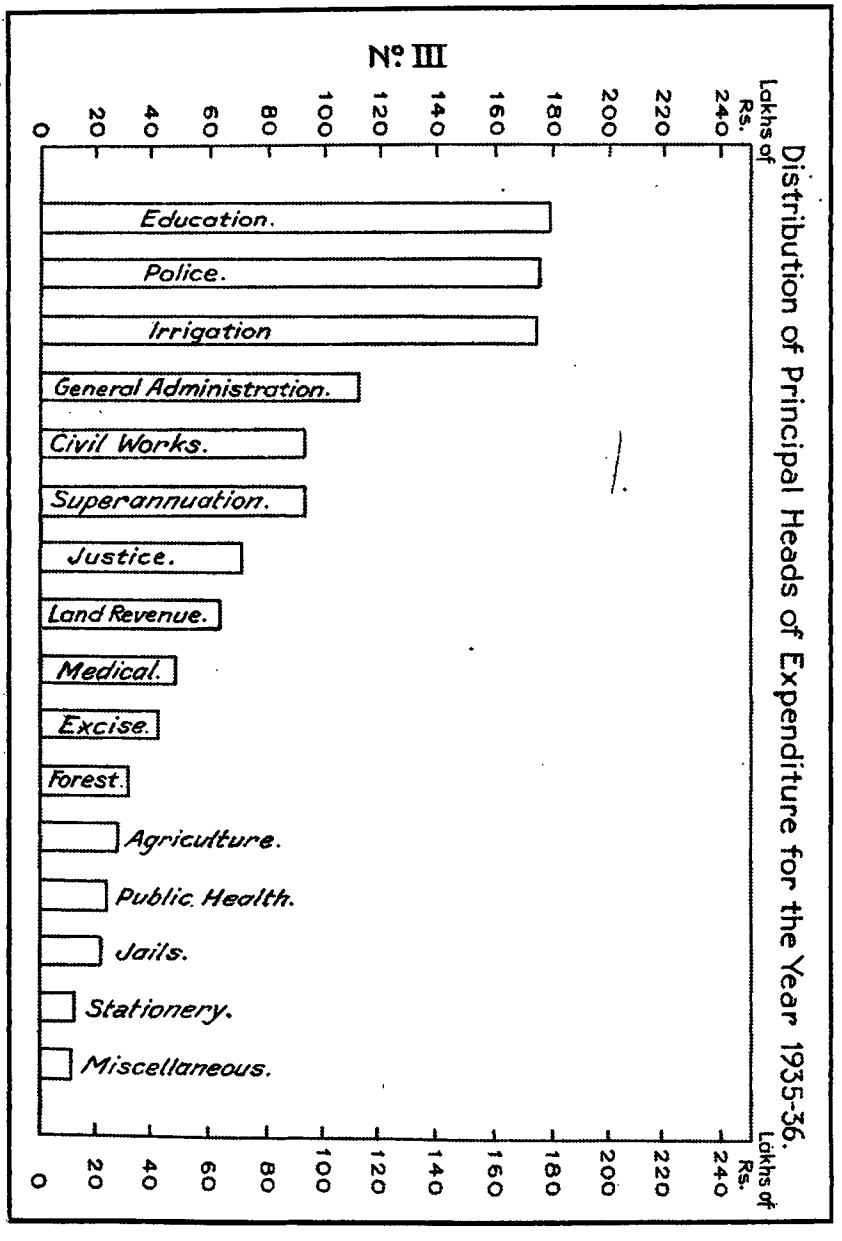
(Figures in thousands of Rupees)

Miscellaneous

Transfers from Famine Relief Fund	.. ..	11,03
Receipts in aid of Superannuation	.. ..	8,71
Stationery and Printing	.. .. ..	2,97
Miscellaneous	..	34,46
	Total ..	57,17
Extraordinary Receipts	.. .. ..	1,03,66
Receipts in England	.. .. ..	4
	Total, Revenue Section ..	15,45,73

Debt Heads

Famine Relief Fund	11,03
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt ..	35,15
Deposits of Depreciation Fund of Government Presses ..	26
Deposits of Depreciation Reserves of Nasik Distillery ..	10,72
Suspense	1,96,01
Deposit account of grants for the Economic development and improvement of rural areas	7,70
Loans and Advances by Provincial Government ..	7,13,07
Advances from Provincial Loans Fund	7,95,47
Subventions from Central Road Development Account ..	22,71
Civil Deposits	3,29
Miscellaneous Government Account	2,21,30
Total, Debt Heads ..	20,16,71
Total Receipts	35,62,44
Opening Balance	1,56,44
Grand Total ..	37,18,88


No. III
Distribution of Principal Heads of Expenditure for the Year 1935-36.
Lakhs of Rs.
0
20
40
60
80
100
120
140
160
180
200
220
240
Education.
Police.
Irrigation
General Administration.
Civil Works.
Superannuation.
Justice.
Land Revenue.
Medical.
Excise.
Forest.
Agriculture.
Public Health.
Jails.
Stationery.
Miscellaneous.

Statement showing expenditure in 1935-36

(Figures in thousands of Rupees)

Direct Demands on Revenue

Land Revenue	62,70
Excise	43,10
Stamps	2,27
Forest	30,52
Forest Capital Outlay	58
Registration	6,23
Scheduled Taxes	24
Total ..	1,45,64

Irrigation Revenue Account and Capital Account charged to Revenue

Irrigation	1,75,46

Debt Services

Interest	2,06,20
Interest on other obligations	1,62
Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	21,04
Total ..	2,28,86

Civil Administration

General Administration	1,13,26
Administration of Justice	71,62
Jails and Convict Settlements	22,04
Police	1,76,03
Ports and Pilotage	6
Scientific Departments	90
Education	1,79,98
Medical	46,78
Public Health	24,21
Agriculture	27,26
Industries	5,76
Miscellaneous Departments	7,16
Total ..	6,75,06

Civil Works

Civil Works	94,43
Bombay Development Scheme	3,41
Total ..	97,84

(Figures in thousands of Rupees)

Miscellaneous	
Famine	7
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	94,09
Commutation of Pensions financed from Ordinary Revenue	64
Stationery and Printing	12,10
Miscellaneous	27,85
Total ..	1,34,75
Extraordinary Charges	16
Expenditure in England	44,75
Total, Expenditure charged to Revenue ..	15,02,52
Capital Account not charged to Revenue	
Construction of Irrigation Works	66,65
Capital Outlay on Improvement of Public Health ..	1,00
Bombay Development Scheme	5,08
Civil Works not charged to Revenue	1,98
Other Provincial Works not charged to Revenue ..	−1,85
Payment of commuted value of pensions	6,22
Payments to retrenched personnel	−54
Total, Capital Account not charged to Revenue ..	78,54
Debt Heads	
Permanent Debt discharged	9,30,48
Transfers from Famine Relief Fund	7,53
Famine Relief Fund..	11,03
Deposits of Depreciation Fund of Government Presses ..	56
Deposits of Depreciation Reserves of Nasik Distillery ..	9,97
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt ..	2,27,79
Suspense Account	1,95,85
Sinking Fund Investment Account	−2,09,67
Loans and advances by Provincial Government ..	6,09,39
Advances from the Provincial Loans Fund	64,73
Miscellaneous Government Account	5,38
Subventions from Central Road Development Account ..	6,38
Deposit account of grant for the economic development and improvement of rural areas	1,46
Civil Deposits	3,11
Total, Debt Heads ..	18,63,99
Total Disbursements ..	34,45,05
Closing Balance ..	2,73,83
Grand Total ..	37,18,88

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PUBLIC WORKS REVENUE

The Public Works Department revenue falls under the three heads noted below :—

(1) XXX-Civil Works—Central.

(2) XXX-Civil Works—Provincial.

(3) VIII-Military Engineer Services.

The revenue in the Presidency proper under item (1) amounted to about Rs. one lakh and consisted mainly of rents of buildings. The revenue under item (2) amounted to about Rs. 31 lakhs, the principal items being rents of buildings, tolls on roads, transfer from the Central Road Development Account and miscellaneous receipts. The revenue under item (3) amounted to Rs. 25,000 and was on account of the annual instalment for the purchase of the Kirkee Water Supply from the Military.

LAND REVENUE

(Figures in lakhs of Rupees)

—	Demand	Collections	Suspensions	Remissions
Northern Division	150·24	127·61	13·68	7·94
Central Division	179·06	176·69	1·74	·56
Southern Division	130·94	106·61	16·10	7·95
Sind	202·77	162·21	5·22	24·58
Bombay Collectorate	6·43	6·10	....	....
Total ..	669·44	579·22	36·74	41·03

EXCISE

PRESIDENCY PROPER

The gross excise revenue showed an increase over that of the preceding year under all items of excise revenue except "Opium" and "Fines and forfeitures" and was Rs. 3·30 crores against Rs. 3·08 crores. All this increase was not, however, real. The monthly instalment system for the recovery of license fees was introduced from 1934–35 for toddy shops and from 1935–36 for country spirit shops in Bombay ; and from 1936–37 for country spirit, hemp drugs and opium shops

in the mofussil. Hence only three months' license fees for country spirit and ten months' license fees for toddy were credited into the Government Treasury at Bombay during the year 1934–35 as against 12 months' license fees for both country spirit and toddy during the year under report. On the other hand in the mofussil compared with 12 months' license fees for country spirit, opium and hemp drugs shops realised during 1934–35 only 11 months' fees could be paid and accounted for during the year under review. The result of these changes was that in Bombay the license fees under country spirit and toddy showed apparent increases of Rs. 16·11 lakhs and Rs. 2·23 lakhs respectively over the figures of 1934–35, whereas in the mofussil there was an apparent decrease of Rs. 4·54 lakhs in license fee receipts under country spirit, hemp drugs and opium. Thus out of the total increase of Rs. 21·47 lakhs in the revenue, a net amount of Rs. 13·80 lakhs was only apparent, the real net increase being Rs. 7·67 lakhs. The items mainly responsible for this latter increase were toddy, foreign liquor, hemp drugs and Nasik Distillery, partly counterbalanced by a decrease in still-head duty.

The expenditure for the year, exclusive of compensation paid to Indian States, the Bombay Municipality and the District Local Boards, was Rs. 30·64 lakhs against Rs. 32·19 lakhs in the previous year. The decrease was mainly due to the decreased expenditure under the heads " Contingencies and special charges other than rewards " and " Cost of opium supplied to the Excise Department ".

The revenue under country spirit amounted to Rs. 158·07 lakhs as compared with Rs. 146·39 lakhs in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 11·68 lakhs. The ration fixed for 1935–36 was the same as that for 1934–35. The total consumption of country spirit decreased by 6,227 proof gallons to 1,040,197 proof gallons. The decrease was mainly in cities and towns and was due to continued trade depression and consequent fall in the purchasing capacity of the consuming public, to the high selling prices charged by licensees, and to the diversion of custom to cheap toddy.

The revenue under toddy amounted to Rs. 71·15 lakhs as against Rs. 63·75 lakhs in the previous year, an increase of Rs. 7·40 lakhs. The quantity of toddy sold was 12,829,000 gallons as against 12,461,000 gallons sold during the previous year. The total number of trees tapped for the sale of toddy increased from 414,386 to 424,327. The increase in consumption was shared by all the districts except the Bombay Suburban

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District, Sholapur, Poona and Kanara and was due partly to competition among the licensees in urban areas and consequent lowering of selling prices and partly to the increasing popularity of toddy among the poorer classes on account of its cheapness.

The total revenue under "Foreign liquor" increased from Rs. 31·10 lakhs in 1934-35 to Rs. 33·95 lakhs in 1935-36. This was due mainly to the increase in fixed fees for refreshment rooms, hotels, etc., consequent on the Commissioner's instructions to include off sales at refreshment rooms in the mofussil in determining the fixed fees. The increase was also partly due to an increase in vend (pass) fee on denatured spirit. There was a decrease in the realisations from duty on Indian-made liquor during the year, due to decreased imports of Indian-made foreign liquors and a smaller use of spirit of Indian manufacture in medicinal and toilet preparations. There was a decrease in the consumption of potable spirits, which was mainly due to the high selling prices owing to continuance of the enhanced rates of both Excise and Customs duties, and the reduced resources of the people on account of trade depression and unemployment. The increase in the consumption of fermented liquors consisted chiefly of an increase in the consumption of imported fermented liquor. There was also an increase in the sale of denatured spirit which was due generally to its greater use in arts and industries and for lighting stoves and petromax lamps.

The revenue from intoxicating drugs amounted to Rs. 18·07 lakhs as against Rs. 17·87 lakhs in the previous year. The consumption of ganja, bhang and charas was 25,722; 8,485 and 6,947 seers as against 24,576; 8,575 and 6,632 seers respectively in the preceding year. The increase in the consumption of ganja was due partly to the lowering of selling prices owing to competition among licensees and partly to the vigilance of the Excise staff in detecting cases. The consumption of bhang was more or less steady. The increase in the consumption of charas in Bombay and Ahmedabad was due to low selling prices owing to competition among licensees.

The opium revenue was Rs. 20·59 lakhs as against Rs. 21·79 lakhs in the previous year, the decrease being due to the introduction of the monthly instalment system for the recovery of license fees for 1936-37 in respect of opium licenses in the mofussil and partly to the lack of keen competition at the auctions. The net profit to Government from the issue of opium from the depôts was Rs. 8·79 lakhs as against Rs. 9·10 lakhs in the previous year, the sales of opium being 16,071 seers against 16,119 seers.

The total number of cases detected was 10,021 against 9,917 in the preceding year. Of these 9,415 related to liquor, 556 to hemp drugs and 50 to cocaine as against 9,389; 438 and 90 respectively in the previous year. The number of opium cases detected was 302 against 220 in the preceding year.

Offences relating to illicit distillation showed an increase as compared with those of the preceding year. Cases under illicit importation, exportation, transportation and unlicensed sale showed an increase while those under illicit possession decreased. One of the measures adopted to check illicit distillation was the purchase for the Nasik Distillery of as much as was available of the mahura flowers produced in the presidency. Besides the purchase of such mahura flowers some of the kaju fruit grown in the Ratnagiri district was also utilised for distilling kaju liquor at the Chowka Distillery in that district. These measures have met with some success in the replacement of illicit liquor by licit liquor in certain areas noted for illicit distillation and importation.

SIND

The total excise revenue of Sind, excluding refunds, amounted to Rs. 33·32 lakhs as against Rs. 31·97 lakhs in the preceding year. Foreign liquor, toddy, opium and hemp drugs mainly contributed to the increase.

There was a decrease in the imports of foreign liquors during the year. The imports of fermented liquors decreased from 6·87 lakhs gallons to 6·51 lakhs gallons due to decrease in receipts of ale, beer and porter from the United Kingdom and Japan. Imports of wines and potable spirits showed a partial recovery, mainly in receipts from France, Spain, Italy and United Kingdom. Imports of rectified spirit from Java intended for denaturation showed a further decline. The consumption of fermented liquors however increased from 2·10 lakhs gallons to 2·42 lakhs gallons.

The consumption of country spirit was 109,254 proof gallons as against 108,899 proof gallons in the previous year. The issues from the bonded warehouses amounted to 109,399 gallons against 108,140 gallons.

There was a decrease in the sales of toddy from 48,255 gallons to 44,350 gallons. The issues of opium from Government depôts amounted to 5,380 seers as against 4,802 seers in 1934–35, the increase being due to lowering of prices due to competition among the licensees and the concessional rate charged in the Desert area. The sales of ganja, bhang and charas was

240 ; 66,617 and 8,895 seers as against 158 ; 59,330 and 8,752 seers respectively in the previous year. The increase in the consumption of bhang was due to lowering of prices due to competition.

The number of offences detected during the year was 374 under the Abkari Act and 48 under the Opium laws as against 508 and 76 respectively in the preceding year.

The total expenditure of the Excise Department in Sind chargeable to "6, Excise" was Rs. 3·11 lakhs as against Rs. 2·78 lakhs in the previous year.

CHAPTER X

INSTRUCTION

THE control of Public Instruction of all kinds is exercised by Government chiefly through the Director of Public Instruction. In the case of Art and Industrial and Technical Education, the control is however exercised through the Director, Sir J. J. School of Art, and the Director of Industries, respectively. Questions relating to Higher Education are dealt with directly by Government through the University. The five Divisional Inspectors are directly responsible to the Director of Public Instruction for supervision over all Primary schools, the administrative control of all Government institutions (except Colleges) and the control and inspection of all Anglo-Vernacular schools, training institutions for primary teachers and other special schools under the Educational Department. The general control of Technical and Industrial education lies with a Committee of Direction composed of officials and non-officials.

The University alone has the power of conferring degrees recognised by Government. It also provides facilities for post-graduate teaching. Affiliated to the University are the Colleges, which prepare students for the University examinations.

The Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, opened in 1920, provides facilities for post-graduate research work in Science in addition to the ordinary degree courses in Science.

Below the Colleges come the *High Schools*, usually at least one, either Government or aided, at the headquarter town of each district. These prepare students for the Matriculation Examination which is now controlled directly by the University.

Side by side with the High Schools there are the *Middle Schools* which teach the first few standards only of the secondary school course of seven standards. There are also in some places separate high and middle schools for girls.

Below the secondary schools are a large number of *Primary Schools* both for boys and girls in which instruction is given in the vernacular to the vast mass of the people.

There are also institutions for the training of teachers for both secondary and primary schools maintained by Government, *viz.*, the Secondary Training College, Bombay, and the Vernacular Training Colleges for men and women at Ahmedabad, Poona, Dhulia (for men only), Dharwar and Hyderabad. Additional

classes in Training Institutions were opened during the year with a view to increasing the out-put of trained teachers.

For technical and industrial education, there are the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, and the Reay Art Workshops attached to it, the V. J. Technical Institute, Bombay, which is now recognised as the central technological institution for the Presidency, the Workshop classes of the College of Engineering, Poona, the Diploma classes attached to the N. E. D. Civil Engineering College, Karachi, and a number of technical and industrial schools, notably the Ranchhodlal Chhotalal Technical Institute, Ahmedabad, the Parekh School of Art, Surat, the Sir D. M. Petit Industrial School, Ahmednagar, the School of Industry at Ratnagiri and the V. J. Technical Institute, Sukkur.

For the proper selection of text-books for use in secondary and primary schools there are six special committees; one known as the Provincial School Book Committee for the consideration of books for use in secondary schools, and five Vernacular School Book Committees for the consideration of books in Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese, Sindhi and Urdu.

The Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education was constituted during the year 1934-35 as a result of the recommendations made by the Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference on the education of the Anglo-Indian and domiciled European Community in India. In addition to the Provincial Board, an Inter-Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education was constituted during the year 1935-36. The representatives of the Bombay Government on this Board were the Home Member in charge of European Education or his Deputy and the Inspector of European Schools.

During the year 1935-36 the Government of India revived the Central Advisory Board of Education. The Bombay Government is represented on this Board by either the Minister of Education (or his Deputy) or the Director of Public Instruction (or his Deputy). The function of the Board is to advise on any educational question which may be referred to it by the Government of India or by any Local Government.

EDUCATION

[The figures in the summary relate to institutions in British Districts only]

Institutions and Pupils.—The total number of educational institutions increased by 387 to 17,314 and the number of pupils in them by 54,258 to 1,476,404.

Out of a total of 26,859 towns and villages, 10,757 possessed schools, the average area served by each town or village with a school being 11·5 square miles. The percentage of male scholars under instruction in all kinds of institutions to the total male population was 9·80 as against 9·51 in the preceding year. The corresponding percentages of female scholars to the female population were 3·40 and 3·21 respectively.

The total number of pupils under instruction in recognised institutions increased by 49,018 to 1,430,465. Of these, 1,080,036 were Hindus, 245,583 Muhammadans, 40,907 Indian Christians, 18,472 Parsis, 5,876 Europeans and Anglo-Indians. The rest numbered 39,591, and comprised 34,335 Jains, 1,921 Sikhs, and 3,335 Jews and others.

Expenditure.—Direct expenditure on public instruction increased by Rs. 8·9 lakhs to Rs. 369·8 lakhs, and indirect expenditure by about Rs. 1·9 lakhs to Rs. 51·8 lakhs. The expenditure on public instruction thus amounted to Rs. 4,21,65,908, and was met from the following sources :—

	Amount	Percentage
	Rs.	
Government funds	1,77,41,935	42·1
Board funds	79,45,631	18·8
Fees	1,03,67,589	24·6
Other sources	61,10,753	14·5
Total ..	4,21,65,908	100·0

Primary schools absorbed over Rs. 204 lakhs, exclusive of expenditure on inspection, construction and repairs. Expenditure on buildings in recognised institutions amounted to Rs. 10·5 lakhs.

University.—The number of candidates for the Matriculation examination increased by 2,879 to 17,837 of whom 5,342 or 29·9 per cent. passed. Of the 2,364 candidates who appeared for the Intermediate examination in Arts, 1,203 or 50·9 per cent. passed. The number of successful candidates at the B.A. examination held in October 1935, and in April 1936, was 1,089 as against 1,111 in the preceding year. In examinations for Professional degrees, excluding the Medical examinations, there were 673 successful candidates. The total expenditure of the University as distinct from the individual Colleges, but including the two Departments of the University itself was over Rs. 14 lakhs.

Arts Colleges.—The number of students in the 17 Arts Colleges (excluding the University School of Economics and

Sociology) increased by 101 to 11,413, of whom 1,194 were women as against 1,082 in the preceding year. The total expenditure on all the Arts Colleges was about Rs. 25½ lakhs.

Professional Colleges.—The total number of students in Professional Colleges increased by 97 to 3,437, of whom 1,195 were reading Law, 1,166 for Medicine, 378 for Engineering, 168 for Agriculture, 403 for Commerce, 33 for Chemical Technology, and 94 were reading for the B. T. degree.

Education in Art.—There were 571 students in the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, of whom 102 attended the Reay Art Workshops. The School of Drawing and Design at Ahmedabad had 28 students and that at Surat 44.

Technical and Industrial Education.—The number of these schools increased by one to 53 and the pupils in them by 149 to to 3,448. The expenditure decreased by Rs. 5,861 to Rs. 5,54,091.

Secondary Education.—The number of secondary schools increased by 30 to 787 and the pupils in them by 6,538 to 149,430. The following table gives separate details of high and middle schools :—

		Number of schools	Number of pupils
High Schools for	Boys ..	263	99,932
	Girls ..	67	18,475
Middle Schools for	Boys ..	412	26,304
	Girls ..	45	4,719
	Total ..	787	1,49,430

The expenditure on secondary schools increased by Rs. 2·4 lakhs to Rs. 95·3 lakhs.

Primary Schools.—The number of primary schools for boys increased by 205 to 13,138 and the number of pupils in them by 34,344 to 1,052,387. The number of primary schools for Girls also increased by 17 to 1,814 and the number of pupils (boys and girls) in them by 6,786 to 195,625. The total number of girls under instruction in primary schools for boys and girls was 307,989, an increase of 15,153. The following table gives details of primary schools by management :—

	Schools	Pupils
Government	34	4,746
District Local Board	10,268	712,610
Municipal	1,787	357,031
Aided	2,645	162,473
Unaided	218	11,152
Total ..	14,952	1,248,012

The total direct expenditure on primary schools was Rs. 204·4 lakhs as against Rs. 199·3 lakhs in 1934–35. Of the total expenditure, Rs. 110·2 lakhs were met from Government funds, Rs. 15·7 lakhs from District Local Board funds, Rs. 50·2 lakhs from Municipal funds, Rs. 7·6 lakhs from fees, and Rs. 20·7 lakhs from other sources.

There were 129 night schools attended by 5,198 pupils.

Training Institutions.—There were 12 Training Institutions for men and 21 for women with 972 and 899 students respectively. Of the 33 training institutions, 15 with 1,191 students were under public management and 18 with 680 students were under private management.

Muhammadans.—The total number of Muhammadans under instruction in recognised institutions increased by 6,029 to 245,583, of whom 58,452 were girls. The number of Muhammadans in Arts Colleges decreased by 19 to 668, but the number in Professional Colleges remained stationary at 216. In secondary schools the number of pupils increased by 693 to 15,085 and in primary schools by 5,341 to 226,796. In special schools the number increased by 14 to 2,818.

Intermediate and Backward Hindus.—The following table gives the number of pupils under instruction in recognised institutions :—

	1935-36	1934-35
Intermediate—		
Marathas	185,191	173,483
Cultivating classes (Kunbis, Kolis, etc.) .	215,456	206,527
Artisans	104,242	99,589
Lingayats	81,368	78,706
Total ..	586,257	558,305
Backward—		
Scheduled Classes	78,565	75,120
Aboriginal and Hill Tribes	26,547	26,393
Other Backward classes	34,647	39,307
Total ..	139,759	140,820

Industrial Schools.—Of the three certified schools, the one at Yeravda (Poona), with 218 pupils is maintained by Government, while the David Sassoon Industrial School, Bombay, with 371 pupils, is under the control of a Committee of Management, and the Willingdon Boys Home, Bombay, with 75 pupils is managed by the Salvation Army Mission.

YERAVDA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

As the provisions of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, have ceased to apply to this Presidency, the name of the School was changed to Yeravda Industrial School. The year under review was remarkable for many changes. Improvements in methods of education, increased facilities for sports and after-dinner recreations, conversion of old barracks into airy and commodious dormitories, additions to the staff which make it fully adequate for teaching and training purposes and a large increase in the income of the school accompanied by an appreciable decrease in the average cost per head were some of the achievements of the year.

The year opened with 191 boys on the roll. During the year 79 boys were admitted and 52 released, leaving 218 on the roll at the end of the year. Of these 137 were Hindus, 77 Muslims, and 4 Christians, and their ages on admission ranged between 9 and 16 years. Literary, moral, as well as progressive industrial training was imparted to the inmates.

The general behaviour of the juveniles in the school was satisfactory and there was no escape during the year. Since August 1934 a new system of release on license has been introduced and has been successful to a certain extent. The health of the inmates was satisfactory.

Deducting the actual receipts of Rs. 2,586, the net cost to Government amounted to Rs. 36,976. The net average cost per boy was Rs. 174.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

The total number of publications registered during the year increased by 556 to 3,040—2,635 books and 405 periodicals. Of the books published 733 were in Gujarati, 726 in Marathi, 291 in English, 244 in Sindhi, 137 in Urdu, 85 in Kanarese, 49 in Hindi, 45 in classical languages, eight in other dialects, five in Punjabi, one each in Malayalam, Bengali and Tamil and 309 in more than one language.

Of the periodicals 166 were in Gujarati, 87 in Marathi, 57 in English, 29 in Sindhi, 12 in Urdu, 11 in Hindi, two in Kanarese and 41 in more than one language.

Of the total number of publications the "Miscellaneous" works numbered 997, while "Poetry" and "Religion" numbered 476 and 309.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY

The resident members of the Society increased from 370 to 376, but non-resident members decreased from 144 to 141.

The issue of books and periodicals during the year amounted to 65,954, of which 15,079 were new books, 19,740 old books and 31,135 periodicals. The largest issue, 17,001 books, was under fiction, biography and politics coming next in order. The total number of volumes added was 1,391, of which 922 were purchased and 469 presented. One hundred and thirteen coins were added to the coin cabinet of the Society. The Society also received 763 treasure trove coins for examination during the period. The total expenditure of the Society amounted to about Rs. 32,000.

VICTORIA AND ALEERT MUSEUM, BOMBAY

The Museum was kept open for 311 days against 313 days in the preceding year; but the attendance of visitors increased, being 1,119,062 against 1,090,503. The daily average was 3,598 against 3,484 the previous year. The Museum has steadily increased in popularity during the 50 years it has been under municipal control. The attendance has nearly doubled and the museum justifies its existence as an institution of interest and instruction provided by the various collections in art, ethnology and industries, and pictures and model demonstrating hygiene, agriculture and various home industries. An important collection consisting of metalware and hand paintings on mica, ivory and paper and old manuscripts was received from the widow of Lt.-Col. Murray.

THE PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM OF WESTERN INDIA, BOMBAY

The number of visitors averaged 2,000 a day on the free days according to a census taken for a week during the year under review.

The extension to the Museum building was completed involving elaborate preparations for the display of the Natural History, Art and Archæology collections in the new galleries. On account of the transfer of the entire Natural History Section from the main building to the extension and expensive repairs to the ceilings of some of the Art Section galleries, several galleries in the main building were closed to the public. The extension is expected to be opened to the public early in 1937.

The usual work of classifying, arranging and labelling exhibits and other activities were proceeded with during the year, and various papers and articles on interesting subjects were also published by the staff of the different Sections of the Museum. An exhaustive and important catalogue of the coins of the Sultans of Gujarat in the collections of this and other Museums

was for the first time published by the Trustees and placed on sale to the public at the Museum. This catalogue has been much appreciated by numismatists both in India and abroad. A very successful novel method of labelling in cellophane and glass has been introduced in the Museum. This method represents a vast improvement in attractiveness over the old form of labelling on card-board, and eliminates the disadvantages of fading and discolouration of paper labels. Enquiries received from abroad showed that the Museums in England and America were interested in this form of labelling.

Several noteworthy additions were made to the collections in the various Sections, during the year.

VICTORIA MUSEUM, KARACHI

The total number of visitors during the year was about two lakhs of whom nearly 83,000 were ladies, Fridays being as usual reserved for them.

CHAPTER XI

MISCELLANEOUS

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION

THE Church Establishments maintained by the State in the Presidency are those of the Church of India and the Established Church of Scotland. Certain allowances are also granted by Government to the Roman Catholic Church and the Wesleyan Church for ministrations to troops, etc.

THE CHURCH OF INDIA

Since 1837 Bombay has been a separate diocese. The diocese includes the territories within the limits of the Presidency proper except the districts of Nasik, East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Ahmednagar. These districts were removed in 1929 from the spiritual jurisdiction of the Bishop of Bombay, and a separate diocese of Nasik was constituted, though the two Chaplaincies of Deolali and Ahmednagar are still served by Chaplains on the Bombay cadre, and all matters connected with Government Churches and Cemeteries and Ecclesiastial Establishments in these districts continue to be administered by the Bishop and Archdeacon of Bombay. The diocese of Bombay also includes Aden and the Western India States, the Gujerat States, Baroda, Kolhapur and the Deccan States, the Mewar Hilly Tracts in the State of Udaipur and the States of Dungarpur and Sirohi in Rajputana. Sind was transferred to the diocese of Lahore in 1877.

The Right Reverend R. D. Acland, M.A., Bishop of Bombay, was on duty throughout the year. The Venerable W. Ashley-Brown, L.Th., Archdeacon, was on leave from 23rd April 1935 to 21st November 1935, during which time the Rev. A. J. Seaman, Senior Chaplain, acted as Archdeacon. The Rev. M. G. Scott, who arrived from England on 17th May 1935, was appointed as Bishop's Chaplain and held the post throughout the year.

The year opened with 11 Chaplains on duty and five on leave. All the Churches and Cemeteries inspected by the Bishop were in good repair. The Bishop consecrated the Indian Christian Cemetery at Hubli and the Colours of the Royal Indian Navy during the year. The Bishop held 26 confirmations, the number of persons confirmed being 314. The Rev. A. S. Booth died during the year.

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

The Church of Scotland in this Presidency was placed on its present basis in 1837 and the sanctioned number of Chaplains on the Bombay cadre of the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment, Church of Scotland, is two.

There are at present five Presbyterian Churches and several other buildings used for Divine service scattered throughout the Presidency of Bombay.

The Rev. D. F. Mackenzie continued as Presidency Senior Chaplain up to the 13th March 1936, when he was transferred to Calcutta as Officiating Presidency Senior Chaplain, Bengal. The Rev. L. McLean took over charge as Officiating Presidency Senior Chaplain from 13th March 1936.

The other places outside Bombay, where Government or non-Government Chaplains were stationed were Poona and Kirkee, Karachi, Belgaum, Aden, Mhow, Nasirabad, Nagpur and Kamptee.

STATIONERY AND PRINTING

Stationery Branch.—During the year under report the closing balance of stores of the Stationery Branch amounted to Rs. 1·02 lakhs as against Rs. 1·22 lakhs in the preceding year, showing a further reduction in stock. The total cost of issues to Government presses amounted to Rs. 2·41 lakhs as against Rs. 2·12 lakhs in the preceding year. The expenditure on stationery supplied to various Government Departments and offices increased from Rs. 4·04 lakhs to Rs. 4·52 lakhs, the main reasons for the increase being the creation of several new offices, the Rural Uplift scheme and the Silver Jubilee celebrations.

Publication Branch.—The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 72,640 against Rs. 72,400 in the previous year. The value of maps supplied was Rs. 2,415.

Government Central Press.—The work in the case room, both by hand and machine, improved. The outturn in the printing section went up by 1·85 lakhs foolscap impressions. Excepting a few items, there was a general fall in the outturn in the bindery. The outturn of rubber stamps went up, while that of type foundry section improved. Compared as a whole, the outturn of the Press showed an increase of 6·6 per cent., whereas the manufacturing cost increased only by 3·8 per cent. over that of the previous year.

The receipts due to chargeable work, including work done for the Central Government, amounted to Rs. 68,000 as against Rs. 43,000 in the year before. The total expenditure of the

Press was Rs. 7·17 lakhs as against Rs. 6·67 lakhs in the previous year.

Yeravda Prison Press.—The sanctioned strength of the paid establishment was 49, exclusive of the two temporary compositors for Government House work during the Poona season. The working strength of convicts at the close of the year was 154 as compared with 144 in the preceding year. The outturn as a whole showed an increase by about 5 per cent., but the increase in the total cost of production was only about 3 per cent. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 86,000 against Rs. 99,000 in the previous year, while the expenditure was Rs. 2·27 lakhs against Rs. 2·02 lakhs.

Commissioner in Sind's Press, Karachi.—The outturn under hand composition, stereo casting, hand presses, machines, paging, insetting, gathering, collating, hand-sewing and embossing (coloured) increased, while under ruling, perforating, folding, wire-stitching, casing-in, eye-letting and envelope-making it decreased. The total receipts of the Press for chargeable work, including the work done for the Central Government, amounted to Rs. 21,000, while that on account of "55—Construction Works—Lloyd Barrage" amounted to Rs. 2,000. The total expenditure of the Press amounted to Rs. 1·43 lakhs.

Government Photozinco Press, Poona.—The work turned out in the printing branch during the year was 1,073,068 machine pulls costing about Rs. 33,000 and 70,758 hand pulls costing about Rs. 20,000. Other branches turned out work costing about Rs. 81,000. The total cost of work done in the Press was Rs. 1·35 lakhs. The total amount realised from private work done in the Press was Rs. 18,000.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

Back Bay Reclamation Scheme.—The total expenditure incurred on the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme during the year 1935-36 amounted to Rs. 6·76 lakhs. About seven lakhs cubic feet of suitable building debris, obtained free of cost, was conveyed and deposited in Block No. 7 at a total cost of Rs. 3,492. The construction of a road from the South end of Cuffe Parade to the South end of Block No. V, with drains and lighting arrangements, was completed and the road was handed over to the Bombay Municipality for maintenance. The sanctioned scheme of sewers on Queen's Road, the extension of Churchgate Street and certain subsidiary roads were completed. The provision of surface drainage for and the construction of the extension of Churchgate Street

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and certain other lengths of roads in the North-East portion of Block No. II were entrusted to the Bombay Municipality. The work, estimated to cost Rs. 2·60 lakhs was in progress. The construction of the Marine Drive to a partial width of 40 feet including a footpath 10′ wide on the west side, from the Churchgate Street Extension to Chowpatty along the sea-wall, was undertaken during the year. The work, estimated to cost Rs. 4·32 lakhs, was in progress. The planting of trees along certain roads in the Reclamation area, which was commenced in 1932, was completed during the year. The work of sanitary and anti-malarial measures in Blocks I, II and VII of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme was satisfactorily carried out by the Bombay Municipality. The expenditure on repairs and maintenence in connection with the scheme amounted to Rs. 37,101. Miscellaneous articles of surplus stores, plant, machinery, etc., disposed of during the year fetched Rs. 6,943.

INDUSTRIAL HOUSING SCHEME

Out of 207 chawls comprising 16,524 rooms and shops, 137 comprising 8,485 rooms and shops were occupied at the end of March 1936. In DeLisle Road 30 chawls were occupied, Naigaum 41, Worli 54 and Sewri 12. There was an increase of 573 in the occupied tenements during the year. The scale of rents for single-roomed tenements remained unchanged throughout the year. The demand for rooms at Worli by better class people continued to grow. The number of tenements occupied by such people rose from 69 to 125.

There was a slight decrease in the total occupancies of shops during the year mainly due to the conditions at Sewri where the shop-keepers have been adversely affected by the fall in occupancies in the Development Department chawls at Sewri as well as by the general trade depression. The rents of shops at the four centres which were reduced temporarily from 1st May 1934 were restored to the original level at Naigaum, DeLisle Road and Worli with effect from 1st October 1935, but, at Sewri, as the conditions did not improve, the reduced rate of rent was allowed to continue. Out of 35 stalls in the market situated on the ground floor of Chawl No. 41 at Worli, 13 were occupied for the sale of mutton, fish and vegetables at the end of the year against 15 at the end of the previous year.

The rent collections were satisfactory. Out of Rs. 5,99,624 assessed for the year Rs. 5,85,920 were collected, providing a percentage of 97·8. During the year 685 tenants owing rent amounting to Rs. 5,937 absconded as compared with

1,069 involving Rs. 12,308 last year. Rs. 3,083 were realised out of the outstanding arrears and Rs. 5,372 were written off. The total arrears on March 31st was Rs. 13,743 as against Rs. 21,159 in the previous year.

Sanitation of the chawls at the several centres continued to be satisfactory. There were 941 deaths in an approximate population of 42,425 —a death-rate of 22 per thousand as compared with 21 in the preceding year. The amenities provided for the chawls have further improved. Charitable institutions such as the Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society and the Baby and Health Week Association are providing medical relief to the Development Department tenants through maternity homes and creches and the Naigaum Social Service Centre and the Young Men's Christian Association are carrying on social welfare work for the tenants and their women and children. The Bombay Municipality has its schools at all the four centres and also a dispensary at Worli.

RESIDENTIAL SUBURBAN SCHEMES

During the year 1935–36 in all 20,531 square yards of land worth Rs. 1·03 lakhs were sold as compared with 59,345 square yards sold for Rs. 1·37 lakhs in the previous year. The figures for 1935–36 are exclusive of the 13,958 square yards disposed of in the B Sector of Chembur for Rs. 8,724. Of the total area sold, 10,779 square yards were in Khar Scheme, 5,086 square yards in Chembur Sector A and 1,041 square yards in Danda.

The total sales in all the schemes since their commencement up to the end of March 1936 amounted to 18·35 lakhs square yards valued at Rs. 45·30 lakhs. During the year a provision of Rs. 2 lakhs was made for advances under the State-aided Building Scheme and the loans sanctioned both for land and building amounted to Rs. 1·28 lakhs.

TOWN PLANNING AND VALUATION DEPARTMENT

During the year under review two Town Planning Schemes, Sholapur No. 2 and Karachi No. 2 (Garden Quarter), covering an area of 2,150 acres, were sanctioned by Government, making the total number of Schemes, so far finally sanctioned both in the Bombay Suburban District and the Presidency proper and Sind, to 39 containing an area of about 9,500 acres. Three more final schemes containing an area of about 780 acres, viz., Godhra No. 1, Shikarpur No. 1 (varied), and Bandra No. 4, were before Government pending sanction, while eight other schemes were in various stages of progress.

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Plans were prepared for the layout and improvement or extension of areas containing over 600 acres at Soregaon, Poona, Kharad, Akkol, Khandala, Bombay, Nandurbar, Nasik, Deolali, Malegaon and Ahmedabad.

Valuations to the extent of over 45 lakhs of rupees of property were made for the information of Government, Collectors and other Departments of Government, apart from those made for land acquisition and non-agricultural assessment. The Special Land Acquisition Officers, Karachi, Hyderabad (Sind), Poona and Ahmedabad declared awards to the value of over 7½ lakhs of rupees. The Special Land Acquisition Officer, Relief Road Scheme, Ahmedabad, had so far declared awards in respect of properties of the value of over a lakh of rupees.

Proposals for fixing zones and rates for non-agricultural assessment in all towns and villages in the districts of Thana and Surat were in hand ; of which the Southern portion of the Thana District had been completed, while the collection of data and preliminary enquiries in the Surat District had been made.

MILITARY

Auxiliary Force (India).—The Bombay Light Patrol was still under strength in spite of the reduction in the establishment.

No. 10 (Bombay) Battery, R.A.—This unit was well up to establishment. A counterbombardment miniature range and 7·5" dummy loader were installed in the A. F. (I) Building, Marine Lines, where parades were well attended. Excellent practice was obtained in Fire Orders, Gun Drill and Coast Defence Artillery work in general. Four officers and two N. C. Os. were attached for one month's training to the 5th Heavy Brigade, R. A. The periodical training of the Battery was increased from 16 to 20 days annually to take effect from the training year 1937–38.

No. 3 (Bombay) Fortress Company, R. E.—This unit held the first period of its annual camp at Middle Ground from the 4th to the 16th November 1936. Voluntary night parades were held during October and November which were well attended both by officers and other ranks. The defence electric lights on Oyster Rock were manned during these parades. The period of annual training was increased from 16 to 20 days.

The Bombay Battalion.—In co-operation with the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association, more recruits have been obtained from the Customs and Bombay Port Trust as well as from the Association. An M. G. Platoon of 4 Guns

is being formed in the battalion. Great keenness is shown by all ranks in the platoon and 9 men who fired the 1st Year M. G. Course were classified as first class shots. The annual camp during 1935–36 was held at Ghatkopar and was well attended.

Railway Battalions.—The 1st Bn., The G. I. P. Rly. Regiment, held its annual camp at Deolali and the 1st Bn., The B. B. & C. I. Rly. Regiment, at Nagda. The camps were very well attended both by officers and other ranks.

Indian Territorial Force.—2nd (Bombay Presy.) Urban Infantry remained up to full strength during the past year and there is a waiting list of men who wish to join. The men enlisted are of a very good class. No man is enlisted unless he can speak English, and has passed the VI Standard School. Hindus are in the majority in the battalion. The percentage of Mohammedans enlisted is very small. The unit took part in the Bombay Defence Exercise during December 1935.

The Poona Contingent A. F. (I) which consists of the 15th (Kirkee) Field Battery R. A., A. F. (I), the Poona Rifles A. F. (I) and two Light Motor Patrols, was practically up to full strength on the revised establishment, the only vacancies being in the Poona Rifles A. F. (I). Three training Camps were held. More than 80 per cent. attended Camp and showed immense keenness in their work.

11th Bn., 5th Mahratta Light Infantry.—The Battalion was up to full strength having enlisted 195 recruits during the past year. Normal training was carried out from the middle of October to the middle of February.

1st (Bombay) Battalion, University Training Corps.—The Battalion was opened for recruiting in June and was quickly up to strength. The number of cadets who left was large but less than in previous years. It is again stressed that to obtain any benefit from training a cadet must remain in the Corps at least two years. Training during the year was based on the new syllabus issued by Army Headquarters which is the same as that carried out by the O. T. Cs. in England. Advanced training was given to officers and N. C. Os. The standard of instruction and training was a great improvement on the previous year. Annual Camp was held at Pashan and the work done there was more interesting than usual.

Karachi Corps Auxiliary Force (I).— Satisfactory progress in training was maintained. Members were very regular in their attendance. 93 per cent. attended the annual Camp but many were only able to attend for the minimum four days.

No. 11 (*Karachi*) *Company, U. T. C.*—The strength of the Unit on 31st March 1936 was six Officers and 159 other ranks. The standard of training was maintained. The Annual Musketry Course was completed by six Officers and 155 Other Ranks. Special Classes of Instructions were held. Annual Camp was held for the 5th occasion from 30th November to 9th December 1935. The attendance was five Officers and 131 Other Ranks. The standard of attendance continued to be high, chiefly the result of co-operation by the College Authorities and the Officers.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

Bombay Society.—During the year 1935 the Agents of the Society in Bombay City prosecuted 19,599 cases of cruelty to animals. In 18,509 cases fines were inflicted, in 184 cases the offenders were fined and in default sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, in 477 cases the accused were warned and discharged, and in 429 cases the accused were acquitted. 982 animals were sent by the Magistrates to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals for treatment. Eighty-eight animals found to be suffering from incurable diseases were sent from the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals to the Pinjrapole at Bombay. There were 545 prosecutions at Bandra Court and fines were inflicted in 513 cases. In two cases the accused were warned and discharged and in 30 cases the accused were acquitted. The amount of fines levied in cruelty cases prosecuted by the Society's Agents is given to the Society after deducting ten per cent. for Government expenses. The amount thus received by the Society in 1935 by way of Police fines was Rs. 41,397 out of the total receipts of Rs. 44,928. The expenditure was Rs. 36,455.

Karachi Society.—During the year 2,866 complaints were instituted, the number of animals involved being 3,200. As a result of prosecutions the accused were convicted in 2,863 cases and acquitted in three cases. The number of animals treated as out-patients, free of charge, by the Society was 1,566, including 166 animals brought by the Police. The number of animals sent to the Richmond Crawford Veterinary Dispensary was 220. The total realisations from fines was Rs. 7,711. The expenditure was Rs. 13,876.

ARCHÆOLOGY

In the Western Circle, which comprises the territorial limits of Bombay Presidency as well as Sind, the Central Government

maintains 739 ancient monuments out of which, during the year 1935–1936, as many as 239 were given the benefit of ordinary current repairs at a cost of Rs. 28,162 and 17 were brought under special measures of conservation involving an expenditure of Rs. 14,402. In addition, a sum of Rs. 15,601 was spent in connection with conservation works by way of the pay, allowances, etc., of the staff of the local Government, Public Works Department, employed for the execution of archæological works. For some time past natural causes have been adversely affecting the integrity of cave sculptures at Elephanta, where an uncanny crack in the face of the world famous Trimurti image burst a portion of the face into pieces. The resetting of these stones into their original position on the face of the image in perfect harmony of contour and modelling was an important special repair work carried out during the year. Early in December 1935, three prehistoric sites at Naru-jo-dhoro, Didi-ji-takri and Sirar hill in Khairpur State in Sind were inspected by the Superintendent, Archæological Survey of India, Western Circle.

BACKWARD CLASSES

Steady progress was maintained in the education of backward classes. The total number of scheduled class pupils attending primary schools, exclusive of Government schools, increased from 66,067 in 1933–34 to 68,941 in 1934–35, while the number of scheduled class teachers in such schools increased from 843 to 910. During the same period the number of scheduled class pupils attending common primary schools increased from 50,689 to 53,806 while the number of scheduled class teachers in such schools increased from 441 to 520. The number of separate scheduled class schools decreased from 375 in 1933–34 to 372 in 1934–35, as it is the policy of Government to reduce the number of separate schools. In many villages where scheduled class pupils could not get admission to schools as they were held in Hindu temples, the schools were shifted to other buildings in order to remove the objection. The Backward Class District Committee, Sholapur, opened six primary night schools for scheduled class adults during the year in Sholapur city and the Municipal Borough, Sholapur, pays a monthly grant of Rs. 25 for each school. Government have repeatedly laid down that no differential treatment with regard to admission and sitting of scheduled class children in common schools should be allowed. Certain cases were however brought to notice, especially in Gujarat, and efforts were made to see that the orders of Government were carried out.

Exemption of all backward class pupils from payment of room rent in Government hostels, when certified to be poor by the Head Master of the school concerned, continued during the year. They are also admitted free in Government secondary schools. Monetary help was also given to deserving backward class pupils studying in secondary schools and colleges in the shape of special scholarships, hostel stipends, and lump sums for payment of university examination fees and for purchase of books. These payments were distinct from the special scholarships awarded by the Educational Department.

Government Depressed Class Hostel at Poona continued to do good work. Grants-in-aid aggregating nearly Rs. 11,000 were given to fifteen privately managed depressed class hostels in various districts of the Presidency.

Government have prescribed percentages for recruitment to Government service and, in order to help recruitment, registers of backward class candidates seeking employment are maintained in the office of the Backward Class Officer and Assistant Backward Class Officers. Positions were secured for 80 backward class candidates through the agency of this Department during the year.

Lands have been developed in various districts and given to the backward classes for building houses thereon. Applications for grants of lands for cultivation were forwarded to the Collectors concerned.

In accordance with Government orders the Local Boards are required to put up notice boards at public wells stating that the latter are intended for the use of all sections of the community irrespective of caste or creed. An allotment of Rs. 10,000 was placed at the disposal of the Commissioner, Northern Division, for construction of wells in scheduled class localities where no common wells were near at hand and where the need was specially acute. Complaints of all sorts from backward classes were received by the Backward Class Officer and suitable measures were taken to remedy them wherever necessary. The total expenditure of the Department was over Rs. 35,000, of which nearly Rs. 11,000 were spent as grant-in-aid to depressed class hostels and Rs. 7,000 as scholarships.

APPENDIX I

RESERVED SUBJECTS

(1) Water supplies, irrigation and canals, drainage and embankments, water storage and water power.
(2) Land Revenue Administration.
(3) Famine Relief.
(4) Land Acquisition.
(5) Administration of Justice.
(6) Provincial Law Reports.
(7) Administrator-General and Official Trustee.
(8) Non-judicial stamps ; judicial stamps.
(9) Development of mineral resources which are Government property.
(10) Industrial matters, included under the following heads :—
  (*a*) Factories ;
  (*b*) Settlement of labour disputes ;
  (*c*) Electricity ;
  (*d*) Boilers ;
  (*e*) Gas ;
  (*f*) Smoke Nuisances ; and
  (*g*) Welfare of labour and housing.
(11) Ports (with certain exceptions).
(12) Inland water-ways, including shipping and navigation, not declared central subjects.
(13) Police, including railway police.
(14) (*a*) Regulation of betting and gambling ;
  (*b*) Prevention of cruelty to animals ;
  (*c*) Protection of wild birds and animals ;
  (*d*) Control of poisons ;
  (*e*) Control of motor vehicles ; and
  (*f*) Control of dramatic performances and cinematographs
(15) Control of newspapers, books and printing presses.
(16) Coroners.
(17) Excluded Areas.
(18) Criminal Tribes.
(19) European vagrancy.
(20) Prisons, prisoners (except State prisoners) and industrial schools.
(21) Pounds and prevention of cattle trespass.
(22) Treasure trove.
(23) Provincial Government Presses,
(24) Elections, Indian and Provincial.
(25) Regulation of medical and other professional qualifications and standards.
(26) Local Fund Audit.

(27) Control of members of all-India and provincial services serving within the province and control of public services within the province other than all-India services.
(28) Sources of provincial revenue—
  (*a*) taxes, included in the Schedules to the Scheduled Taxes Rules, or
  (*b*) taxes, not included in those Schedules, which are imposed by or under provincial legislation which has received the previous sanction of the Governor-General.
(29) Borrowing of money on the sole credit of the province.

TRANSFERRED SUBJECTS

(1) Local Self-Government (except Cantonments).
(2) Medical administration.
(3) Public health, sanitation and vital statistics.
(4) Pilgrimages within British India.
(5) Education (with some exceptions).
(6) Public Works—
  (*a*) Construction and maintenance of provincial buildings.
  (*b*) Roads, bridges, ferries, etc.
  (*c*) Tramways within municipal areas.
  (*d*) Light and feeder-railways and extra-municipal tramways for which provision is made by provincial legislation.
(7) Agriculture.
(8) Civil Veterinary Department.
(9) Fisheries.
(10) Co-operative Societies.
(11) Forests.
(12) Excise.
(13) Registration of deeds and documents.
(14) Registration of births, deaths and marriages.
(15) Religious and Charitable Endowments.
(16) Development of industries, including industrial research and technical education.
(17) Stores and stationery required for Transferred Departments.
(18) Adulteration of food-stuffs and other articles.
(19) Weights and measures.
(20) Libraries, museums and exhibitions (with certain exceptions).
(21) Historical monuments (with certain exceptions).
(22) Town planning and development in municipal areas (except cases dealing with the Bombay City and Suburban District).

APPENDIX II

List of Official Reports used in the compilation of this Volume

PART II

CHAPTER I

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND

Annual Report of the Department of Land Records in the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), Report of the Collector and Talukdari Settlement Officer, Ahmedabad, and the Report on the Administration of Incumbered Estates in Sind for the year 1935-36.

CHAPTER II

LAW AND JUSTICE

Reports on the Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice in the Bombay Presidency and Sind and Report on the Administration of the Registration Department for the year 1935, Annual Report on the working of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and Proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Council for the year 1935-36.

CHAPTER III

POLICE AND CRIME

Annual Police Reports of the Bombay Presidency and Sind, Annual Report of the Bombay City Police, Administration Reports on Government Workhouses and of the Bombay Jail Department, the Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Bombay Presidency and Administration Reports of the Borstal School, Dharwar, and of the Bombay Presidency Borstal Association for the year 1935.

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE, WEATHER AND CROPS

The Season and Crop Reports and Reports of the Departments of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency Proper and Sind, Land Revenue Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, Annual Report on the working of Co-operative Societies in the Bombay Presidency, Annual Report on Forests, Note on the Weather of the Bombay Presidency, Annual Report of the Empress and Bund Gardens, Poona, for the year 1935-36 and Notes on Prices, Labour and Wages.

CHAPTER V

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Annual Report of the Department ot Industries for the year 1935-36, Annual Factory Report of the Bombay Presidency including a Note on the Administration of the Bombay Maternity Benefit Act, and Annual Report on the working of the Workmen's Compensation Act for the year 1935, Report on the Administration of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923, Annual Report on the Sea-borne Trade of the Bombay Presidency and Report on the Maritime Trade of the Province of Sind for the year 1935-36.

CHAPTER VI

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Administration Report of the Public Works Department and Irrigation Administration Reports for the year 1935-36.

CHAPTER VII

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF

Annual Report of the Director of Public Health for the Government of Bombay, Annual Report on Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries, Annual Report of the Haffkine Institute, Report on Mental Hospitals, Annual Report of the Chemical Analyser to Government, Bombay, and Annual Report on the Working of the Indian Emigration Act for the year 1935, Annual Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the year 1935-36 and Annual Reports of the Acworth Leper Home, Matunga, the Kondhwa Leper Hospital, Poona, and the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association (Indian Council), for the year 1935.

CHAPTER VIII

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Report on Municipal Taxation and Expenditure for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Report of the Karachi Municipal Corporation, Annual Report on the administration of Local Boards in the Bombay Presidency and Annual Reports on Port Trusts, Bombay and Karachi, for the year 1935-36.

CHAPTER IX

COLLECTION OF REVENUE AND FINANCIAL REVIEW

Accounts for the year 1935-36, Land Revenue Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency including Sind, Reports on the Administration of the Excise Department in the Bombay Presidency and Sind and Administration Report of the Bombay Collectorate for the year 1935-36.

APPENDICES

CHAPTER X

INSTRUCTION

Reports of the Director of Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency and the Industrial School at Yeravda for the year 1935-36, the Report of the Royal Asiatic Society (Bombay Branch) for the year 1935, Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Annual Reports of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, Bombay, and the Victoria Museum, Karachi, for the year 1935-36.

CHAPTER XI

MISCELLANEOUS

Administration Reports of the Diocese of Bombay, of the Church of Scotland, Bombay Presidency, of the Printing, Stationery and Publication Department and the Government Photozincographic Press, Poona. Annual Reports on the Administration of the Industrial Housing Scheme and Residential Suburban Schemes for the year 1935-36, Report on the Working of the Consulting Surveyor's Department, Annual Reports of the Bombay and Karachi Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for the years 1935 and 1935-36 respectively, Report of the Archæological Survey of India, Western Circle, for the year 1935-36 and the Report on the working of the Backward Class Department for the year 1935.

APPENDIX III

1935-36.

GOVERNOR

His Excellency the Right Honourable Michael Herbert Rudolf Knatchbull, Lord Brabourne, G.C.I.E., M.C. (Took his seat, 9th December 1933).

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

The Honourable Sir Robert Duncan Bell, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (On leave from 14th April 1935 to 9th August 1935).	Home and General Member and Vice-President of Council.
The Honourable Sir Charles William Aldis Turner, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (Temporary). (From 14th April 1935 to 9th August 1935).	
The Honourable Khan Bahadur Sir Dhanjishah Bomanji Cooper (Took his seat, 23rd June 1934).	Revenue and Finance Member.

MINISTERS

The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir Siddappa Totappa Kambli (Took his seat, 10th November 1930).	Education.
The Honourable Sir Shah Nawaz Khan Ghulam Murtaza Khan Bhutto, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E. (Took his seat, 23rd June 1934).	Local Self-Government.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

PRESIDENT

The Honourable Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, Kt.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT

Rao Bahadur N. E. Navle, B.A., LL.B.

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BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

gitized with financial assistance from th
Government of Maharashtra
on 11 July, 2017